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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 25-35 (77-95). Tomorrow overcast. Yesterday's temp. 22-32 (72-90). **LONDON:** Overcast. Temp. 22-35 (72-95). Tomorrow overcast. Yesterday's temp. 22-35 (72-95). **ROME:** Overcast. Temp. 21-34 (69-93). **NEW YORK:** Cloudy. Temp. 60-70. Yesterday's temp. 22-32 (72-90).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Goncalves Foes Join Junta Talks In Lisbon Crisis

LISBON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The leading officers of Portugal's revolution, including both supporters and opponents of Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, gathered urgently today for a meeting that could decide the Premier's political fate.

Nine moderate officers who had led the drive to oust the Communist-supported Goncalves were included in the summons to a meeting of the 28-member Revolutionary Council.

It was the first time the nine dissidents had been called to a council meeting since being suspended from the elite body two weeks ago after they launched their campaign against Gen. Goncalves. The nine were believed ready to take military action against the Premier if he was not ousted peacefully.

The meeting was held hours after reports that President Francisco de Costa Gomes had decided to bow to demands that he oust Gen. Goncalves. The President was reported to be planning to replace the Premier with Western-leaning military men.

The national radio said Gen. Goncalves had been forced to cancel a previously scheduled speech to attend the session. The radio said the council began meeting at mid-afternoon and was expected to confer late into the night.

The Revolutionary Council, once the ruling body in the revolutionary government, was downgraded to a consultative authority after the military rulers decided to concentrate administrative and military powers in a triumvirate consisting of Gen. Costa Gomes, Gen. Goncalves and the security chief, Gen. Otelo de Carvalho.

Gov. Lemos Pires said in a radio message received here that he could only "hold on until Wednesday." After that I do not know.

The message said that constant gunfire was heard from the area here the two rival forces confronted each other. "The worst is that mostly women and children fell victim to indiscriminate grenade explosions," said. No exact casualty figures are available.

Paratroopers Save 14
The message said that a party of Portuguese paratroopers, sent to help to evacuate the wounded, had brought 14 persons, including a pregnant woman with bullet in her stomach, to hospitals in Dili.

Earlier, the government here reported that several hundred fugitives had left Dili on a ship which was sailing to Macao.

In Jakarta, a Defense Ministry spokesman denied reports that troops from Indonesia, which rules the western half of Timor, are standing by to intervene in Portuguese Timor.

In Canberra, a senior defense spokesman denied reports that Australia had moved aircraft into a northern Australian area of unwar because of the Timor situation.

9 Wounded Refugees
A total of 1,170 refugees from Dili embarked at Darwin today on the Norwegian freighter and Bakke. Nine were reported to have been wounded by grenade explosions and gunfire in Dili and were taken to a hospital.

The vessel's captain, Arvid Iberg, said that the Portuguese authorities seemed to be completely lost control of the situation in Dili.

The civil war erupted after the more Democratic Union led by key installations in Dili and the colony's other main town, Dili, in an attempted coup on Aug. 11 and were immediately suppressed by the leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent Timor (Freltin).

The government in Lisbon has a widespread panic of hundreds of women and children had been murdered in fighting. A Macao statement said that dozens of Chinese businessmen Dili had abandoned their property and sought refuge in a church and in the port area.

Burns Says U.S. Grain Sales May Boost Food Costs by 2.5%

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today that grain sales to the United Nations might result in a 2.5-percent increase in the cost of food in the United States.

Asked if the government should, before, restrict such sales, Mr. Burns answered that that could be accomplished only through export controls, which he said would severely damage the economy of the nation. Mr. Burns' comments were made on the television program "The Question."

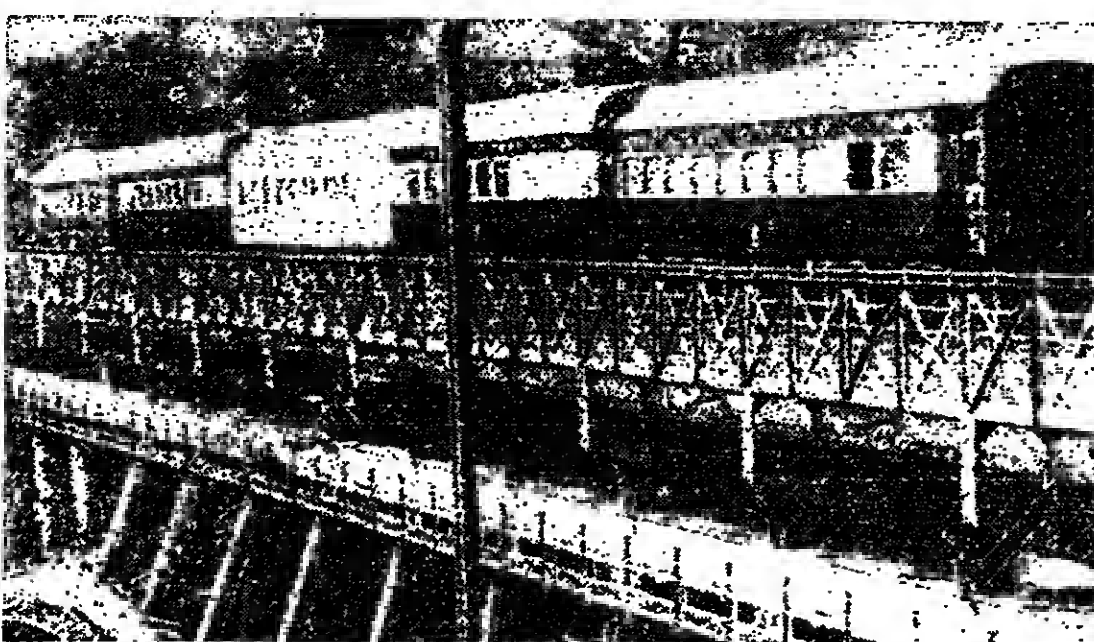
He was asked about a statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte last week, that a sale of 9.8 million tons of wheat to the United Nations would result in a 1.5-percent increase in the cost of food during the year. "The question is, on the basis of such indications, that the increase in the cost of food would be a little more than that," Mr. Burns replied. When pressed for

an exact figure, he estimated that it might be as much as 2.5 percent.

Mr. Burns' estimate was limited to this year and did not take into account the possibility of future wheat sales. Agriculture Department officials said last week that, because of poor harvests, the Soviet Union probably would need to purchase a further 8.5 million tons of grain.

In response to a question, Mr. Burns said the sales could be stopped "if we were willing to slap on export controls. That's the only way to do it. And the export controls would have to be general. They could not be confined to the Soviet Union, because, after all, if we stopped shipping grain to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union could still buy grain from the Germans or the French or the Danes, who would be buying from us."

He added: "But export controls of a comprehensive sort, I think, could damage us and damage us severely in the future."



CONFERENCE SITE—South African railway cars on bridge over Zambezi at Victoria Falls where the preliminary talks on a Rhodesian constitution were held yesterday.

Vorster, Kaunda Are Driving Forces

Black-White Rhodesia Talks Open

By Charles Mohr

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia, Aug. 25 (NYT).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda worked from dawn until late tonight in an extraordinary diplomatic effort to force the black and white leaders of Rhodesia to begin real progress on a new constitutional and racial formula for that troubled country.

The talks, adjourned at midnight without agreement but it was hinted that they might resume tomorrow. If not, the negotiations will have broken down.

It was the first face-to-face meeting of the black President and the white Prime Minister and a dramatic manifestation of the southern African détente that both have been seeking for a year.



ON THE BRIDGE—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, left, and South African Prime Minister John Vorster before joining Rhodesian blacks and whites for conference.

Regime to Commute 3 Death Sentences

Protests Ignored, Papadopoulos Is Spared

ATHENS, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The government, resisting political and popular pressure, decided today to commute the death sentences that a court imposed Saturday on former dictator George Papadopoulos and two of his closest associates in the 1967 coup. It said that the speed of its decision served the country's stability.

"What our critics call haste was only determination" to head off "contradictory undercurrents among the public," government spokesman Panayotis Lambrias said. The spokesman, a minister in the Premier's office, said that the "contradictory undercurrents" could also have developed in the armed forces.

His statement was interpreted by politicians as an indication that the armed forces' leaders had expressed opposition to the death sentences.

The leaders of all opposition parties took stands against the sentences' commutation. Several hundred leftist youths demonstrated today, shouting: "Death to the junta murderers!"

Unanimous Decision
Mr. Lambrias said that at a special meeting today the Cabinet unanimously decided to propose the commutation of the three death sentences "if they are not upset by an appeal."

The government would have been criticized had it done otherwise—if it had remained silent and indecisive and allowed irresponsible and uncontrolled elements to create disturbances," he said.

8 Spanish Youths Face Trial in Riot

MADRID, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Eight of 30 youths arrested during a street riot in a Barcelona suburb have been turned over to a military court to be tried on charges of assaulting and insulting policemen, court sources said today.

The riots occurred when the police tried to disperse hundreds of youths who had gathered outside a concert hall. The youths wanted to attend a concert by the Catalan singer Raimon but it was sold out.

Secretary Still Cautious Kissinger Accelerates Pace of Peace Mission

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shuttled between here and Alexandria today to accelerate the projected Egyptian-Israeli agreement in the Sinai that now seems close to conclusion.

After a late-evening meeting with Israeli officials after his return from Egypt, Mr. Kissinger said: "We're making constructive and good progress on all issues and still have not run into unusual difficulties." He said there was a possibility he could finish the negotiations by the end of the week.

No unexpected snags appear to have developed so far in Mr. Kissinger's five days of mediation on this latest Middle East "diplomatic shuttle," and U.S. and Israeli officials said today that virtually all major substantive issues seemed to be resolved.

But reporters on Mr. Kissinger's Air Force Boeing 707 jet were cautioned by Mr. Kissinger and his top aides that obstacles could still arise and stall the negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger's main concern at the moment is not on major issues, since the geographic and political aspects of the accord seem agreed upon. Rather, the problem for him is how to present the final package to the public. The Israelis, with a long public relations problem, want as many as possible of the Egyptian concessions to Israel to be made public, thereby helping Premier Yitzhak Rabin to sell it to a skeptical population.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, however, wants to avoid as much as possible having to admit that he has agreed to such a reconciliation as lifting the Arab trade embargo against U.S. firms dealing with Israel and non-participation in the Syrian-led move to suspend Israel from the United Nations.

Secretary Rejected
Mr. Sadat, in an impromptu session with reporters at his summer home in Alexandria before starting his talks this morning with Mr. Kissinger, said that "nothing will be secret" and that everything Egypt agreed to would be announced publicly.

But reporters and diplomats doubted that he intended to have the Egyptians do the publicity. The Israelis have already leaked almost every "secret" detail of the negotiations to the press.

Mr. Kissinger, who is trying to complete the negotiations before a scheduled speech to the special session of the UN General Assembly on Sept. 2, has decided to press ahead as rapidly as possible in the negotiations.

Originally, Mr. Kissinger planned to spend the night in Alexandria but, after his initial session with Mr. Sadat, the secretary apparently received enough from the Egyptians to warrant returning to Israel tonight.

After arriving back in Israel, Mr. Kissinger and his top aides met with Mr. Rabin and his negotiating team late into the evening.

The day started shortly before 9 a.m. when Mr. Kissinger and his party of about 40 aides, security men and newsmen, flew in two Israeli helicopters from a soccer field across the street from the King David Hotel to Ben Gurion Airport.

From Israel's international airport, Mr. Kissinger's jet flew to an Egyptian military air base between Cairo and Alexandria. The party went in four helicopters to Alexandria.

The process was repeated in reverse tonight, except the Israeli

helicopters landed near the Knesset building.

With the negotiations, as expected, nearing a conclusion, details continue to be leaked or otherwise disclosed. Today's developments include:

• The Egyptians have agreed to principle to Israel's request that they limit their advance

eastward in the new accord to the 10-mile stretch currently the UN buffer zone in the Sinai, although in the south the Egyptians will be able to advance some miles southward toward the Gulf of Suez, near the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

• Apparently no decision has

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EMERACE—President Anwar Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger greet before talks in Alexandria yesterday.

Israelis Worry Over Accord And Mistrust Kissinger...

By Henry Kamm

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (NYT).—They'll wake up the whole neighborhood," a security man said disapprovingly when protesters in soundtracks tried to make themselves heard by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger before dawn Friday.

"You must be joking," a colleague replied. "Who's sleeping in Israel these days? They're all too worried."

Apocryphal or not, the anecdote reflects the mood of Israelis as Mr. Kissinger conducts his negotiations for an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt. The protests by opponents of a settlement are at a peak that this country has not known before but the majority of Israelis are more worried than angry about an agreement that they feel is inevitable.

The sentiments of officials, who maintain a public attitude of being entirely free to reject what they do not consider good for Israel, is not much different. They, more than the public, he-

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...Who Is Still 'Good Friend' And Symbol of Hope in Egypt

By James M. Markham

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 25 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat, and a large number of ordinary Egyptians, appear to view a Sinai disengagement agreement as a small but important move in a historic gamble that will revive the long-stagnant Egyptian economy.

But these almost visionary expectations are not shared by

all Egyptians. Some skeptics see a small advance in Sinai as an insignificant beginning to a long and uncertain process.

"It's like one of those Russian dolls," observed an Egyptian journalist. "You open one and there's another one inside. You open it and there's another."

In Mr. Sadat's heady gamble, the United States and his "good friend" Henry Kissinger are assigned central roles, according to conversations with a large number of well-placed Egyptians and foreigners.

First, through Mr. Kissinger's good offices, the United States will help shove Israeli troops deeper into Sinai, out of artillery range of the Suez Canal and restore the important fields at Abu Rudeis for the oil-poor Egyptians.

Then, with the canal area "safe" for outside investments, the United States, it is hoped, will lead an influx of capital and technology into Egypt, eventually lifting the living standards of its 35 million people.

Mr. Sadat apparently has few limits to his vision of cooperation with the United States, which marks a break with dependence on—and consequent indebtedness to—the Soviet Union.

"We bought weapons from Western Europe," he told a group of visiting congressmen earlier this month. "I wonder now: Will you agree if I ask you to sell me weapons? ... The time may come when I will ask you to sell me weapons."

The President's persistent theme

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At Nonaligned Nations Meeting

Arabs Stop Short of Calling For Israeli Ouster From UN

By Joanne Omang

LIMA, Aug. 25 (WP).—Arab nations stopped short of calling directly for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations today as representatives of 108 countries gathered for the opening session of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Nations.

Representing half the world's population, the delegates are meeting this week in an effort to agree on questions of redistribution of wealth, resources, power and prestige.

Even before tonight's opening session, the heads of 20 Arab delegations, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, agreed to a declaration asking the non-aligned nations to help implement an earlier resolution that could oust Israel from the UN. The

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Plot in Libya Confirmed by Forces Chief

Only One Top Aide Involved, He Says

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Libya's chief of staff confirmed in an interview published here today that a group of officers plotted a coup against the rule of Col. Moammar Gadhafi in Tripoli last month.

Lt. Col. Abu Bakr Younis, weekly Beirut Al-Massara was the first official admission of the attempt against Col. Gadhafi, which was reported by the hostile Egyptian press.

Col. Younis said Maj. Omar el-Maheshy was the only member of the Revolutionary Command Council involved in the "abortive coup plot." He confirmed reports that the major fled to neighboring Tunisia when the plot was discovered.

"We had reports that Maheshy began to enlist a number of officers from his native town to stage a coup," Col. Younis said. "He began to mold them into a 'bloc' against Col. Gadhafi, using lies and rumors."

"We followed the operation up and uncovered it. Maheshy collapsed and escaped to Tunisia during the night."

Venue of Marxism
Col. Younis gave no other details about the conspiracy but described Maj. Maheshy as a "bourgeois with a thin veneer of Marxist culture."

Reports in the Cairo press said another council member, Maj. Bashir Hawadi, was involved with Maj. Maheshy. Maj. Hawadi was wounded and arrested along with 30 other officers, according to the reports.

Col. Gadhafi's regime has since made death the penalty for plotting or attempting to overthrow the government.

In a separate interview, the same magazine quoted the chief of state as saying he is trying to build a "strategic, not just a passing relationship" with the Soviet Union.

"I have written a letter to Leonid Brezhnev on the requirements needed to set up this relationship," Col. Gadhafi said. "Moscow is studying the letter and we are waiting for its answer."

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin made an official visit to Libya in May during which Libya was reported to have placed large arms orders with the Soviet Union.

Kissinger Still 'Good Friend' And Symbol of Hope in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)
It is that Egypt badly needs a stretch of peace to make up for the "seven wretched years" that included the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars, in terms of economic progress.

And, if random conversations on the streets of Cairo and Alexandria are any measure, ordinary Egyptians do perceive a distinct change between moving their country out of a war footing and prosperity.

"Good, good," said a news vendor, when asked about Mr. Kissinger's shuttle to this pleasant, unofficial summer capital on the Mediterranean. "If there is peace, then everything will go well."

An urban Egyptian half-jokingly pointed to a malfunctioning elevator in the Palestine

Troops Discover 2 Dead in Ulster

BELFAST, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Two men were found shot to death today during an alert by Northern Ireland's security forces. Police said that the two men, as yet unidentified, were found on a country road in County Armagh over the border of the Irish Republic.

Britain's 14,000 soldiers in Northern Ireland were involved in the security sweep by late last night in an operation to avert potential violence between Catholics and Protestants. The troops were assisted by members of the 7,000-man Ulster Defense Regiment.

600 at Rome Prison Protest Reform Delay

ROME, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—About 600 prisoners at Rome's Rebibbia Prison today staged a peaceful protest against delays in implementing prison reforms enacted by parliament last month. Prison officials said the protest started when inmates learned that some of the new law's provisions would not come into effect for 12 months more. Prisoners refused to return to their cells after the morning exercise period and were gathered on the jail's sports field, the officials said.



NEW BILL—Israel's National Union of Students has printed its own version of the U.S. \$100 bill, replacing Benjamin Franklin with Henry Kissinger and showing a map on the back with arrows pointing to Israel's old frontiers. The students fear Mr. Kissinger's policies will force Israel to withdraw from the Sinai, returning it to Egypt.

Kissinger Accelerates Pace Of Mideast Peace Mission

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been reached on how many American-manufactured early-warning systems will be permitted in the Sinai passes to be vacated by Israel. The Israelis had sought six, but the number will be closer to four. The Egyptians have already agreed to a major Israeli demand to keep Israel's—

taken U.S. support—at the Um Hashelba early-warning installation to the west of the Gidi Pass.

Mr. Kissinger said in a joint news conference with Mr. Sadat, at the end of their talks today, that if he could not complete the negotiations by the time he had to go to New York to give his speech, he would come right back to conclude it.

He will meet again with Israeli leaders tomorrow morning and return to Alexandria tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Kissinger said that in the talks today in Egypt "good work" was accomplished in removing some of the "difficulties."

Hotel here: "You see that elevator? It's because of the war that it doesn't work."

That's what people say. People blame everything that goes wrong on war.

It is hard, though, to find an Egyptian who believes that the October 1973 war was not a victory for his side. Consequently, as a European diplomat put it, "they definitely believe they're negotiating from a position of strength."

"And I think," he continued, "there's a certain feeling of contempt for the war the Israelis are, well, selling their soul."

Restlessness Seen
A cartoon in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram caught this mood of restlessness nicely: two Israeli protesters are pictured holding a banner that reads, in large letters, "Our Nation and Our Sons Are Not for Sale." In tiny print is added: "For Less Than \$3 billion."

It is widely agreed that Mr. Sadat feels he must improve the lot of ordinary Egyptians soon, or face a possible upheaval. The tail of the economy is wagging the dog of Mr. Sadat's diplomacy, observed a long-time foreign resident of Cairo, who senses a building restlessness among workers in the capital, whose wages are eroded by inflation.

The crowd demonstrations against Mr. Kissinger in Jerusalem appear to have furthered his image here, even though many Egyptians express the conviction that the protests were orchestrated by the Israeli government.

Two days ago, when Mr. Kissinger arrived at Mr. Sadat's seaside villa here, the President went through what have now become almost liturgical embraces with the secretary of state; nor did Mr. Sadat fail to call him, once more, "My friend Henry."

This seems to rub off on the Egyptians, who were delighted when, on earlier trips, Mr. Kissinger went out of his way to visit Egypt's ancient monuments and who seem quietly pleased that on this trip Mr. Kissinger chose to remain in Alexandria while his husband shuttled.

"Kissinger means hope," an educated Egyptian woman said, putting succinctly what many Egyptians seem to feel.

Israel Uneasy As Agreement Draws Near

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territory. Officials assert that Mr. Kissinger assured Israel before leaving here in March that the United States would refrain from doing that and then reneged almost instantly.

But, the officials indicate with unhappiness, Israel had to come to heel. "I tell my friends who complain, 'You're right, but tell me the alternative,'" an official said.

Reflecting on the proposed stationing of U.S. technicians on the new truce lines and the huge U.S. military and economic aid package of more than \$2 billion that Israel is likely to receive in return for accepting the interim agreement, another Israeli official commented:

"I feel like we are being reduced from the status of a junior ally to the status of a junior client."

But the principal focus of Israeli criticism, anguish and anger is Mr. Kissinger. His general image among Israelis is that of a manipulator, perhaps as much interested in the manipulation itself as in the issues at stake, as well as in the advancement of his own reputation and career.

Personal Vindication
The negative image is enhanced by the fact that the secretary is Jewish. In the extreme emotionalism of the nationalist and religious zealots who have been leading the demonstrations, Mr. Kissinger is personally vilified with suggestions of treason against his own people.

"Jewboy" is an epithet that has been hurled at Mr. Kissinger by those who feel that he has put himself into the service of the enemies of Israel. "Ekapo," German concentration camp slang for prisoners who acted as trustees for the Germans, is another.

On a more sophisticated level, Mr. Kissinger, who lives in Nazi Germany until 1938, has twice been taken to Yad Vashem, the memorial to the 6 million Jewish victims of the Nazis, to hear Israeli officials who have not shared his first-hand experience remind him of the persecution of the Jews.

"There are at least two Kissingers," an official said. "The Kissinger who goes to Yad Vashem and is supposed to play himself up as the savior of the Jews and a Machiavellian college professor conducting affairs of state."

Israelis concede that they expect more from Mr. Kissinger because he is a Jew and, therefore, tend to judge him more harshly. For the same reason, they say, Arab leaders probably judge him more favorably.

Today, a frequently heard cry calls for liberation of the black Jews of the three remaining white-ruled countries—South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia. A low-key black guerrilla war is already under way in Rhodesia.

If the challenge were taken up on a large scale, how good would the black guerrillas be?

A Profile
From interviews throughout the affected states, territories and newly established nations, this profile emerges:

In the main, the African guerrilla seems to be an adolescent, often illiterate, rarely having a secondary-school education. He is either a volunteer or has been pressed into service on his leader's contention that "compulsory military service is mandatory wartime." He usually is armed with a Soviet or Chinese weapon but sometimes has only a knife or a club.

His training period varies, from perhaps three months for the ordinary youngster to 18 months or more for those with aptitudes for leadership, communications, intelligence or other specialist qualifications. The guerrilla often is trained in such African countries as Tanzania, Algeria, the Congo or Zambia. But some guerrillas have received military and other instruction in the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia or North Korea.

In training, the ordinary recruit or abductee is firmly, even harshly, disciplined and is indoctrinated

as a "liberator" of Africa from colonialism and imperialism. His diet is spartan but adequate. He often is poorly paid, if at all. He apparently receives sound instructions on handling individual weapons—often initially using a stick as a rifle and a stone as a hand grenade. He seems to be given only limited training in tactics, and little, if any, in strategy. He frequently is given basic schooling in reading and writing.

Most sources agree that Africa's guerrillas are shrewd, in some cases resolute, adequately armed, patient and persistent.

"But as I recall, not one guerrilla force in Kenya, Algeria, Mozambique or Angola defeated militarily the foe it was fighting," an expert said.

"True, guerrilla was contributed to Britain's political decision to leave Kenya, the French decision to leave Algeria, the Portuguese decision to hand over Angola and Mozambique to their blacks," he continued.

"But in none of those countries did the black guerrillas win a military victory—capture the country in which they were fighting—as the Viet Cong did in Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia."

Although some blacks demurred, several white sources agreed that the black guerrilla does not rate with his Oriental counterpart, if only because of the difference in training, motivation and leadership.

"They cannot be compared," a former member of a French anti-guerrilla force in Indochina said. "Name one difference? The Viet Minh was willing to die; the African dodges death. He is not well motivated, or led. His tactics are poor. He is more a tribesman than a nationalist. But he is strong, stoic in the bush."

A former Portuguese soldier in Mozambique rated the guerrillas of the Moscow-leaning Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the best in southern Africa, describing them as "better trained, more inspired."

But he agreed with several other sources that black guerrillas

Signs of Government Encouragement Personality Cult Develops Around Mrs. Gandhi in India

By Jacques Leslie

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25.—The Indian government is observing for a major Hindu magazine, publishing a directory of Indian women. Not coincidentally, the book will be released on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's birthday, Nov. 19.

Buses and billboards here bear signs quoting or praising Mrs. Gandhi. One of the most prevalent posters says, "The People Thank the Prime Minister for Saving the Nation."

Officials encourage the notion that Mrs. Gandhi and the nation are synonymous. Newspaper editors have been instructed to give prominent displays to the speeches and photographs of the Prime Minister and her appearances on government-controlled television have increased. A new book, consisting only of rather ordinary speeches and articles by Mrs. Gandhi, is titled "India."

With emergency rule a little more than two months old, it is clear that a cult of personality is developing around the 57-year-old Prime Minister.

The campaign is being promoted by the government and Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, but it has also gained the support of many others who seem anxious to earn her goodwill. One apparent example is a noted Indian artist with a flair for publicity, Mr. Hussain. Soon after the emergency began, he gave Mrs. Gandhi three giant paintings said to symbolize her triumph over evil.

3 Phases of Crisis
The first painting, called "June 12" (the day of Mrs. Gandhi's court conviction, which ignited the present crisis), showed accusing fingers pointed at a naked woman obviously representing the Prime Minister. In the second painting, "June 24" (when a Supreme Court justice gave Mrs. Gandhi a conditional stay of punishment), the woman appears in turmoil. But in the third painting, titled "June 26" (the date of the emergency declaration), the woman has emerged victoriously as Durga, the Hindu goddess who symbolizes bravery.

Photographs of Mr. Hussain showing the paintings to Mrs. Gandhi appeared on the front pages of several Indian newspapers. The paintings were then displayed in the central hall of India's Parliament.

Socialist India, the Congress party's official magazine, is full of praise for the Prime Minister in normal times, but it has gone to greater lengths since the emergency began. Its most recent issue carried an article called "Why We Should Have Complete Faith and Trust in Indira Gandhi" and another, purportedly written by a Canadian businessman, stating, "Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's wisdom is the wisdom of India."

The student branch of the Congress party is said to be organizing "India study circles" at all major Indian universities.

Mrs. Gandhi tries to give the impression of remaining aloof from praise by her subordinates but she is not above making statements suggesting her own importance.

Obedience to one leader is "part of our heritage," said an Indian who usually is critical of Mrs. Gandhi. "There has always been the ruler and the ruled. The idea of a democratically constituted group [of leaders] hasn't taken root yet."

But in contrast to the unquestionably genuine reverence for Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru, the effort to glorify Mrs. Gandhi is clearly state-sponsored and is greeted with cynicism by many educated Indians.

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She recently wrote an article entitled "My Secret of Success," for a major Hindu magazine. She said that when she was a child the teacher asked her what her ambition was, and expected her to reply "that I wanted to become a teacher, doctor or lawyer . . . but I replied, 'I want to be like Joan of Arc.'"

Mrs. Gandhi has recounted the same anecdote on many occasions and included it in her book "India."

Mrs. Gandhi also said in her book that as a 5-year-old child she contributed to the independence movement then building in India. Many Indians were trying to purify themselves of foreign influence by destroying all foreign goods, she said, and she discovered to her dismay that her doll was foreign-made. "I took the doll up on the roof-terrace and set fire to her," she wrote. "Then the tears came as if they could never stop. And for some days I was ill with a temperature. To this day I hate striking a match."

Mrs. Gandhi concluded another essay, "On Being a Mother," by saying, "My public work has sometimes taken me away from my children. Yet even they feel it is worthwhile because through it I am attempting to play my part in building a better future for all the children of India."

Since the emergency began, slogans praising Mrs. Gandhi and her 21-point economic program have sprouted all over New Delhi, a city not previously noted for political posters. Some appear to be government-sponsored, such as a large sign which, suspended from an overpass, says: "The only magic to remove poverty: hard work, clear vision, iron will, strictest discipline—Indira Gandhi."

Other signs are paid for by businessmen who publicize their support for her while advertising their products. Some observers believe that the new focus on the Prime Minister is a natural consequence of India's drift toward authoritarianism. "The steps that Mrs. Gandhi has taken recently have really detracted from her moral authority," a diplomat said. "You need propaganda in an authoritarian system to balance off the minuses."

To be sure, Mrs. Gandhi is not the first Indian in modern times whose actions have provoked streams of tribute from countrymen. Both Nehru and Mohandas Gandhi, the religious and political leaders, inspired devotion, and their ideas are still frequently mentioned, though less often followed.

Terms of Measure
The amendment, which became law within 72 hours after its introduction in Parliament, forbids any court to hear any lawsuit challenging the election of the president or vice-president of India, two largely ceremonial offices, or the election of the prime minister or the speaker of the House.

Therefore, argued A.K. Sen, one of Mrs. Gandhi's lawyers, "the appeal stands disposed of by constitutional dispensation." Since the amendment retroac-

tively nullifies any pending litigation in such a case, Mr. Sen said, "this case is over." A decision could be made within a week or two, he said.

If the five-man panel of Supreme Court justices agree with Mr. Bhushan, that Parliament exceeded its prerogative and they strike down the amendment, they will then turn to the substance of the case.

The argument here turns on the definition of the "basic structure" of the constitution. In a case two years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament has the right to alter the Constitution but not its basic structure.

Mr. Bhushan argued that the amendment does indeed alter the basic structure because it takes away the Supreme Court's jurisdiction and because under it "the ruling political party can perpetuate itself and destroy democracy."

Driving Force
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This would violate the blacks' demands that the talks take place anywhere but within Rhodesia. The ANC figures the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and James Chikwira, face the threat of arrest as leaders of ANC violent elements.

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Russia Will Try Seat Belts Again
MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Union will make another attempt starting Jan. 1 to require motorists to wear seat belts.

The newspaper Evening Moscow said today that, starting next year, all drivers of cars with anchors for belts must have the belts and wear them.

The law was enacted early this year, to go into effect April 1, but it was rescinded when the authorities discovered that not enough seat belts were being produced.

New Soviet cars are now equipped with a lap and shoulder belt.

© Los Angeles Times.



MEETING PRESS—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as she appeared on the U.S. television program "Meet the Press" Sunday via satellite from New Delhi to Washington.

Lawyers Launch Legal Attack Against Gandhi Amendment

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (NYT).

Lawyers opposed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today launched a legal assault in the Supreme Court against a constitutional amendment that the government hastily enacted earlier this month to end her entanglement with the courts.

"The amendment alters the basic structure of the constitution," said Shanti Bhushan, a lawyer representing Raj Narain, a provincial politician who has been fighting the Prime Minister in the courts for several years. "Certain persons are being put above the law."

Mr. Narain, whom Mrs. Gandhi defeated for a seat in Parliament in 1971, is one of thousands of anti-government figures who have been jailed in the two months since a state of emergency was declared following a lower-court ruling in his favor, and against the Prime Minister, in June.

Mrs. Gandhi's lawyers today argued that the disputed amendment nullified the lower-court verdict, in which she was found guilty of two electoral irregularities in the campaign.

It to the nation's 5.5 million blacks.

Although UN-sponsored economic sanctions have hurt Rhodesia, they have also harmed other nations such as Zambia. And, although the black guerrilla war in Rhodesia has been waged on a small scale, it has threatened Mr. Vorster with a potential Vietnam-type conflict, which he calls "too ghastly to contemplate."

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© Los Angeles Times.

tively nullifies any pending litigation in such a case, Mr. Bhushan concluded, "that, if it is upheld, 'this case is over.' A decision could be made within a week or two, he said."

If the five-man panel of Supreme Court justices agree with Mr. Bhushan, that Parliament exceeded its prerogative and they strike down the amendment, they will then turn to the substance of the case.

The argument here turns on the definition of the "basic structure" of the constitution. In a case two years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament has the right to alter the Constitution but not its basic structure.

Mr. Bhushan argued that the amendment does indeed alter the basic structure because it takes away the Supreme Court's jurisdiction and because under it "the ruling political party can perpetuate itself and destroy democracy."

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Needs Congressional Approval

Small Nuclear Navy Carrier Is Ordered by Schlesinger

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—The Navy will have to build smaller aircraft carriers in the future but will be allowed to make them nuclear-powered under budget guidance just issued by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

If Congress goes along, which is questionable because of protests that present and past Navy leaders are expected to make, the fleet of the future will undergo a change in design.

The Nimitz class of super-carriers will give way—at least for the next five years of budgeting—to carriers about one-third smaller, under the Schlesinger guidance plan.

That order was made last week in what the Pentagon calls the amended program decision memorandum—a secret document that represents the defense secretary's final decisions on budget directions.

The aircraft-carrier decision represents the determination of Mr. Schlesinger and his civilian allies in the Pentagon to build a mix of weapons. The mix would include expensive weapons to take on the best the Soviet Union can field and cheaper weapons

which could handle the threat in wars like Vietnam.

Pentagon leaders call their program a "high-low mix." They argue that it will give the military services the numbers of weapons they need without requiring more dollars than Congress is likely to appropriate.

But Navy critics complain and Pentagon civilian cost analysts concede that the smaller carrier is not going to be built for a bargain price. Although smaller than the Nimitz class—50,000 tons compared to about 80,000 tons without fuel—the mid-size is expected to cost \$2 billion.

Civilian analysts also concede that the mid-size probably could not handle the Navy's hottest fighter, the F-14, but it would be the home base instead for lesser performing aircraft like the F-15 fighter-attack plane.

Pentagon and Navy analysts agree that there will be no difference at first in construction costs between the Nimitz-class and mid-size carriers, but they say long-term savings will result.

The carrier Nimitz, which was commissioned in May and is now at sea, cost \$894 million to build, according to the Navy. The next carriers of the Nimitz class still under construction are the Eisenhower and the Vinson, expected to cost about \$700 million and \$1.2 billion, respectively, because of rising prices.

Nuclear Power

However, if a fourth Nimitz-class carrier were built, the Navy estimates it would cost \$1.85 billion. A reason that the mid-size will cost about as much or more is that it will require a new or modified nuclear power plant.

After construction of the first couple of mid-size carriers, analysts claim, the price per ship will stabilize or decrease. Also, sailing for cheaper aircraft for the mid-size and sending the ship where it would not have to fight in major warfare would save procurement and operating dollars, they contend.

Some Navy analysts counter that building the mid-size will never be significantly cheaper than sticking with super-carriers. They concede that confining a carrier to low-threat areas would save operating costs and enable the Navy to buy less-sophisticated and cheaper aircraft. But their doubts are centered on whether the savings would justify the risk of building and equipping a carrier for less than a maximum threat.

Force Levels

Mr. Schlesinger made it clear in his original budget guidance to the Navy on July 28 that he wants a mix of high and low-cost ships in the Navy. He wrote the Navy secretary in his program decision memorandum:

"In reviewing the Navy's tentative plans for future carrier construction, it appears that retention of the current concept of a mix of large and medium carriers offers a significant advantage in terms of total force levels and cost compared to attempting to build toward a force of 12 or more nuclear super-carriers."

Mr. Schlesinger also wrote in his memo that "the Navy should seriously consider non-nuclear propulsion for the new class of carriers—the first of which would be funded during the five-year budget cycle of fiscal 1977 through 1981."

Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, argued against Mr. Schlesinger's suggestion that conventional power be considered for the mid-size. Adm. Holloway prevailed and won what some Navy officers consider a consolation prize—permission to put the kind of power he wants inside a carrier he does not want.

South Korean officials are expected to discuss at tomorrow's opening session, the military buildup of North Korea, in a prelude to an appeal by President Park for U.S. help in his new five-year plan to modernize his armed forces.

He was reported last week to have said that by 1980 his country would be able to handle any North Korean aggression without U.S. aid, provided that China and the Soviet Union did not interfere. By dangling the attractive proposition of an eventual reduction in U.S. involvement, President Park is understood to be making his case for hastening U.S. delivery of promised military aid.

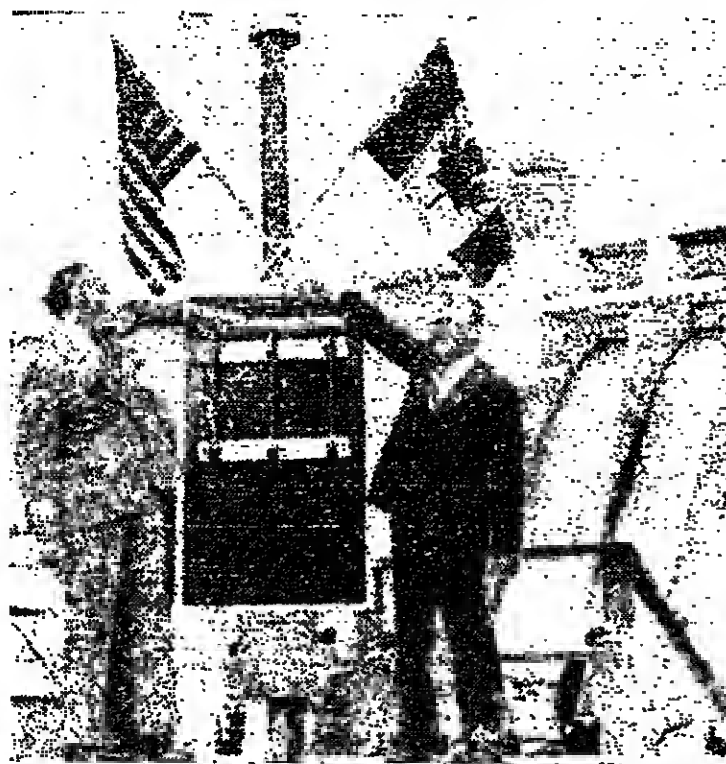
A \$1.5-billion U.S. plan to upgrade South Korean military capacity has fallen behind schedule, remaining only two-thirds complete although it had been programmed for completion this year, after being initiated in 1970.

Soviet Arms Trip Planned by Amin

NAIROBI, Aug. 25 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda is going to visit the Soviet Union to seek arms for liberation fighters in southern Africa, the Uganda Broadcasting Corp. reported today.

The broadcast said that Field Marshal Amin, who was recently elected chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has asked the Soviet government to increase military and financial aid to the liberation movements.

President Amin has pledged that he will personally lead a black invasion of white-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa within the year. His own military government has received large quantities of Soviet tanks, MiG-21 jets, short-range missiles and other arms in the last year.



DEDICATION—President Ford and Canadian Minister of Energy Donald MacDonald at dedication of Libby Dam.

Canada Holds to Plan to End Gas-Oil Exports to U.S. by '80

By Carroll Kilpatrick

LIBBY DAM, Mont., Aug. 25 (WP).—The Canadian minister of energy, mines and resources affirmed to President Ford yesterday Canada's intention to phase out oil and gas shipments to the United States.

The minister declared that Canada will follow a policy of "enlightened self-interest." Mr. Ford promptly replied that Canada's decision is another reason why U.S. energy independence is "an absolute necessity for the well-being of our nation."

Canada's decision means an ultimate loss of 1 million barrels of oil a day for the United States. It will make the United States more dependent on oil-exporting nations if it does not develop energy sources at home, Mr. Ford noted.

Donald MacDonald, the Canadian minister, and Mr. Ford spoke here and then threw a switch starting the first generator at Libby Dam, the backwaters of which stretch about 50 miles to the Canadian border and 40 miles into Canada.

The two men jointly activated the switch to close a spillway and direct the water through turbines that produce electricity.

While they both stressed cooperation, Mr. MacDonald pointedly declared that Canada cannot supply the United States with vast sources of energy.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized that Canada will not support a continental energy deal, urged by some U.S. officials. Instead, he said that Canada will study each proposal on its merits and determine if a cooperative approach would be beneficial.

"That makes sense because enlightened self-interest makes sense," said the Canadian, regarded by some as a future prime minister.

There will only be "chaos," Mr. Ford said.

Jet Goes Off Runway at Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP).—An American Airlines DC-10, bound for San Francisco with 216 passengers and 13 crew members, swerved off the runway and into a marshy area at Kennedy Airport today when the pilot aborted the take-off. At least 15 persons were reported injured, the police said.

The Federal Aviation Administration said pilot William Deppe acted after one or two of the plane's tires apparently blew out. A small fire broke out after the plane hit the fence but the FAA said it was "extinguished within seconds."



TOMATO PASTE—Farmers dump boxes of tomatoes in streets of Naples during protest parade. They claim growers get only about one-third retail price.

Backers to Urge Reagan's Early Candidacy

By David S. Broder

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N.C., Aug. 25 (WP).—The leaders of Ronald Reagan's undeclared presidential campaign are going to California this week to tell the former California governor it is now or never for his White House hopes.

Faced with a widespread shift of Southern Republican leadership to the side of President Ford, the Reagan strategists will press the conservative to advance his timetable for announcing his candidacy for the GOP nomination.

"It's time for a decision," said Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), the head of the Citizens for Reagan organization, which was authorized last month to raise funds and conduct exploratory efforts on the feasibility of Mr. Reagan challenging Mr. Ford.

Sen. Laxalt and John Sears, the operating director of the Reagan committee, will meet with Mr. Reagan, 64, on Wednesday and Thursday. Sen. Laxalt said yesterday that "I expect to be able to say something much more definitive" about the plans for Mr. Reagan's announcement after those meetings. He said he would press the former governor to announce his candidacy "no later than Nov. 15 but I really hope it will be about Oct. 1."

Sen. Laxalt and Mr. Sears spent the weekend in this ocean-side resort town conferring with the Republican chairmen of 12 Southern and border states, who combined two days of meetings with fishing and boating excursions.

Sen. Laxalt said that the meeting with Mr. Reagan had been planned for some time but he acknowledged that the solidifying of support for Mr. Ford evident here underlined the urgency of the mission.

"The atmosphere would be entirely different if Reagan were a declared candidate," Sen. Laxalt said. "I've done what I can to offset their skepticism about his running."

The shift to Mr. Ford and the continuing hostility to Vice-President Rockefeller were the dominant themes expressed in interviews by most of the Southern chairmen.

Clark Reed of Mississippi, the head of the State Chairmen's Association and a self-proclaimed neutral in the prospective Reagan-Ford clash, said, "There's a lot stronger Ford sentiment than I had thought. They're thinking Reagan is a little late getting into it and Ford is beginning to look like a winner. People are more inclined to accept the inevitable—but that only makes them more worried about Rockefeller being on the ticket in the general election."

Backers Satisfied

Ford backers, led by Howard Callaway, the head of the President's campaign committee, pronounced themselves "enormously satisfied" by the weekend discussion. There were authoritative reports that Mr. Callaway had come away from the talks with promises of public endorsements for the President from four of the Southern state chairmen and private commitments from at least as many more.

Mr. Callaway, it was learned, won agreement from several of the pro-Ford chairmen that they would call Mr. Reagan this week and urge him to withhold his candidacy on the grounds that it would divide the GOP and increase the danger of a conservative third-party movement in the general election.

Individual chairmen were reluctant to confirm those commitments to Mr. Ford but their remarks were consistent in saying that the President's fortunes appeared to be on the upswing.

Even in Deep South states, where conservative sentiment is strongest, the chairmen say that the tide has shifted in Mr. Ford's favor. Edgar Welden, the Alabama chairman, said, "Reagan would have won easily last spring but now I'd judge it would be close, might be close."

Most strikingly, the Georgia chairman said, "Reagan would have beat hell out of Ford six months ago but now it's much more of a race."

Factors repeatedly cited as

'No Later Than Nov. 15'

sources of Mr. Ford's new support were his vetoes of spending bills passed by the Democratic Congress, his firmness in the Myaguz incident and his overall support for national defense. Some chairmen also mentioned Mr. Ford's anti-busing statements.

On the negative side, there were some complaints about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the policy of détente with the Soviet Union. But the most talked-about topic, by far, was Mrs. Ford's recent comment on premarital sex and marijuana.

Dorothy Oldham, the Tennessee Republican chairman, said that her remarks were "the worst thing since the pardon" of former President Richard Nixon for the Ford cause. Many of the Southern chairmen reported there had been waves of sermons and critical newspaper editorials in their states. North Carolina newspapers this weekend publicized a minister's sermon entitled "Betty Ford vs. The Bible."

Run entirely by other recently arrived Russian immigrants, the program is part of Camp Gan Israel, Hebrew for Garden of Israel, located on about 70 acres of rolling hills and forest near Liberty, in the Catskill Mountain region.

"First Contact"

"Very, very few of the Russian campers are Orthodox," the camp director, Rabbi Abraham Shemtov, said. "Many had knowledge of their heritage from their parents but for some, this is their first contact with Judaism."

The program combines courses in English, Hebrew and theology with an athletics program that includes swimming in two large pools, softball, tennis, arts and crafts—and since the Russian program began four years ago—an increasing interest in soccer and chess.

Camp Gan Israel is run by the Lubovitch Hassidic Movement, an international organization of highly Orthodox Jews formed during Czarist persecution 200 years ago in the tiny Russian village of Lubovitch, Lubovitch means City of Brotherly Love.

"We're celebrating that bicentennial, too," Rabbi Shemtov said with a chuckle.

Growing Acceptance Indicated

Survey Shows Rise in Racial Contacts in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Contact between whites and blacks slowly but steadily increased between 1964 and last year, according to a report by the Institute for Social Research.

A series of surveys during that period by the Institute, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, documented the increasing mixing of the races, with a concomitant change in attitude about blacks on the part of whites from negative to positive. As a result, the authors say, there appears to be growing acceptance of blacks by whites.

The surveys found diminishing numbers of whites who said their environment was all white—their friends, their neighborhoods, the schools nearest them, the people at work and the places they shop.

The surveys were conducted in 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972 and last year. The sampling consisted of between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, a tenth of them black, throughout the country. Thus for the five surveys, up to 10,000 persons were interviewed, according to Dr. Angus Campbell, director of the Institute.

More Change

Dr. Campbell and Shirley Hatchett, a research assistant, put together the report on racial trends.

"The material pretty clearly tells us that white people have a strong sense of feeling more change taking place now in their contact with blacks in all phases of life than in the past," Dr. Campbell said.

"I would guess that the feeling is accompanied by blacks getting a fair shake more so than they used to. And I would further guess that this has been accompanied by a lesser feeling of guilt by whites as we found be-

fore and during the civil rights movement."

The surveys found that, in 1964, 81 per cent of the whites said that all of their friends were white. Last year, the percentage was 53.

In 1964, 80 per cent of the whites interviewed said that their neighborhood was all white. The figure was 61 per cent last year.

In 1964, 53 per cent said that their co-workers were white. Last year, 39 per cent said so.

In 1964, 39 per cent reported that the people they came into contact with while shopping were all white. Last year, the figure was 15 per cent.

Education Factor

The surveys also showed the following:

• Perceived contact with blacks is clearly associated with educa-

tion. Whites with little schooling tended to have the least contact with blacks, while college graduates had the most. Whites in metropolitan centers had more contact with blacks than those living elsewhere and, with younger whites and those with more education, became more favorable in their attitude toward blacks as the decade passed.

The proportion of whites believing in "strict segregation" declined from one-fourth to one-tenth during the decade.

• The proportion believing that the federal government should protect the rights of blacks to equal accommodation rose from 56 per cent to 75 per cent.

• The proportion feeling that blacks should have the right to move into any neighborhood they can afford rose from 65 per cent to 87 per cent.

Glomar Ship Disappears For 2 Days

AVALON, Calif., Aug. 25 (UPI).—Where the Glomar Explorer went two days last week is still a mystery but the ship once used by the CIA was anchored off Santa Catalina Island today alongside its huge submarine-retrieving barge.

The ship, built by industrialist Howard Hughes, operated by the Global Marine Co. and owned by the government, had been on a test mission, a spokesman said.

The barge, especially built for the CIA to retrieve a Soviet submarine last year that sank in the Pacific, 750 miles north of Hawaii, was towed to Santa Catalina Island last week from its mooring at Redwood City, Calif.

Russian Youths Discovering Jewish Heritage in U.S. Camp

LIBERTY, N.Y., Aug. 25 (UPI).

They came from such places as Leningrad, Tashkent and Na'chik, nearly 100 young Russian Jews seeking knowledge of their heritage at a summer camp near a village named Liberty.

For many, it is their first taste of traditional Judaism without the fear of discrimination that led their parents to immigrate to the United States.

"In Russia, I knew I was Jewish but I didn't know what it meant," Alex Weiss, 17, of Tashkent, said. "At first this was hard—so much to learn—but the teachers are patient."

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The Hot Ashes of Empire

While factions wrestled for the control of Portugal, the fringes of an empire half a millennium old are being shredded away in a singularly wasteful process of internal strife. The troubled metropolitan area itself is reconciled to the loss of colonies it had held for longer than there were white settlements in the United States; indeed, it was the effort to retain the old glories won by adventurous seamen like Magellan and Vasco da Gama that turned the Portuguese people and its armed forces against the authoritarian government inherited from Salazar. Such former colonies as Angola and Timor are not fighting for independence, but to decide what kind of independence they shall enjoy or endure.

There is a kind of pathos about the confused reports emanating from embattled Timor, an island Portugal once shared with the Netherlands—the first European state to make inroads into the Portuguese East Indian conquests of the 16th century. One can think of the speedy caravels, months from their home ports, seeking spices and other treasures, half a world away from Europe, encountering strange peoples and exploiting them and their wares for the greater glory of a king who ruled in Lisbon, or the magistrates who governed the Dutch. Half of Timor, once Dutch, became Indonesian, and the other half is rent by fighting between those who want immediate and complete independence and those who hope to retain some ties with Portugal.

But just as the empire that Henry the Navigator inspired came into conflict with other aspiring European states—Spain, the Netherlands, Britain and France—so the dissolution of that empire has its own international implications. Will Portuguese Timor eventually become part of Indonesia, or try to maintain, like other tiny nationalities in the Pacific, a tenuous life of its own? Australia may be interested in the outcome; it now shares with Indonesia an interest in that long chain of islands that studs the thousands of miles of sea eastward of Malaysia.

And China has its own ethnic and political concern for Timor—as in much of the Pacific, the island has its Chinese merchants and as in Indonesia, these could be the targets of a popular uprising—or a nucleus, as was charged in Indonesia at the time of the Chinese massacres there, to spread the influence of mainland China. And this in turn leads to Macao, Portugal's shaky foothold off China, a colony which has reached an accommodation of sorts with Peking, but whose future remains in doubt.

The ashes of empire hold many hot coals that can, as in Timor and Angola, be fanned to self-destructive flames. It is important for many that these should be extinguished, and important, above all, that they do not spread. Portugal is no longer "head and key of Europe," but its fate, and that of its distant lands still holds great significance for the world.



John Dornberg From Munich:

Proponents and opponents of an autobahn speed limit have joined in battle with an arsenal of contradictory statistics.

MUNICH.—The widespread notion that driving habits expression national and ethnic characteristics is by now virtually axiomatic.

Whether sociologically or statistically provable or not, Germans behind the wheel are presumed aggressive, the English prudent and cautious, the French flamboyant, and the Italians just recklessly hot-blooded.

But can the attitudes toward speed and speed limits possibly express left or right-wing political leanings?

Apparently they do, or so West German television viewers were assured last week by one popular moderator who reduced the current national debate over whether or not to introduce a 130-kilometer autobahn speed limit to the common denominator of leftist versus rightist political persuasion.

Wait for Vote

Those who favor imposing the speed limit, it seems, are politicians on the liberal left side of the spectrum, but they are reluctant to push ahead because it would cause a national outcry that might result in defeat at the polls next year. Those opposed are conservatives.

The contention appears to be, if I understand correctly, that those of "leftist orientation" to use the term currently fashionable here, all favor the limit in keeping with their general proclivity for big government infringement on the rights of the individual.

Conservatives, putting human freedom first, advocate the right to drive as fast as you please, or what one might also call a sort of laissez-faire approach to highway traffic.

It could also be seen as another manifestation of the traditional conflict between haves and have-nots.

Rephrased in partisan political terms, for example, the Social Democrats (SPD) favor the speed limit because they represent the down-trodden and disadvantaged of society who drive the less expensive, less powerful and slower cars.

The Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) speak for a constituency of the more affluent and privileged who can afford the highly-horsepowered jobs that barely are out of low gear by the time their speedometers already read 130.

Extrapolating even further, one might note that West Germany's five major automobile manufacturers, the two that make the biggest, fastest and most powerful brands are located in states where CDU and CSU are solidly ensconced: Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg. The other three produce vehicles in states governed by left-liberal coalitions. Baffling and far-fetched as it must all sound, there does appear to be a correlation between political parties and attitudes toward speed and speed limits.

It was in the spring of 1974 that the SPD's former minister of transport, Laursen, attempted to institute a 130-kilometer top speed on the autobahn. His proposal was motivated by the dramatic reduction of highway accidents and fatalities that had resulted from the Sunday driving ban and 100-kilometer speed limitation imposed by the energy crisis.

Laursen's speed limit bill was opposed by the powerful automotive lobby and the CDU/CSU with the stirring slogan "Free Driving for Free Citizens" and the upper house of parliament, where the Christian Democrats have a majority.

That not only cost Laursen his cabinet seat but led to a curious compromise: an unenforceable "recommended speed" of 130 which a decreasing number of motorists are observing and the chief result of which has been a pronounced rise in the death toll.

In fact, as West Germans have reverted during the past 18 months to their aggressive, high-speed, passing-lane, tail-gating, lights-blasting, penny-ante highway habits, this year's fatality toll may become the highest on record.

Figures for the first half year show a 12-per-cent increase in traffic fatalities over 1974 and experts now estimate that the 1975 death toll will be almost 17,000—2,400 more than last year and 700 more than in 1973, the previous high.

The question of an autobahn speed limit to reduce this annual carnage was raised again two weeks ago when Laursen's successor, Kurt Gscheidle, announced his intention to institute a permanent 100-kilometer speed limit for all two-lane, nonautobahn-like country roads starting next January.

An experimental 100-kilometer speed limit has been in effect on all such roads since October, 1972, and has resulted there in a marked reduction of accident and fatalities.

Simultaneously Gscheidle, painfully aware of his predecessor's embarrassing rout, declared that the "recommended speed" of 130 for autobahns would remain in force. No decision to impose a general speed limit, he said, would be reached until 1977—well after the next election.

Meanwhile, proponents and opponents of an autobahn speed limit have joined in battle with an arsenal of contradictory statistics "for and against" a 130-kilometer limitation.

Opponents contend that fatalities on the autobahn represent only 7 per cent of the total. All other traffic deaths occur on country roads and city streets where speed limits are in force anyway.

They insist that high-speed driving keeps motorists alert. Limits on four and six-lane superhighways, they argue, would only lead to unnecessary traffic snarls and the ultimate abandonment of the automobile as the most convenient mode of individual long-distance transportation.

Besides, it has been suggested, more people die falling off ladders or tripping over the garden hose each year than on the autobahn.

Proponents argue that the vast majority of autobahn crashes do result in death or major injuries, that excessive speed has been judged a major causative factor in every other country, and that fatalities and accidents have increased in those countries and on those stretches of West German turnpikes where speed limits are in force.

The heat and emotional intensity of the debate must be seen in the historical context of postwar West German motorization.

A Novel Sense

The automobile gave the average West German a sense of independence and freedom of movement that was totally novel. But with the rapid spread of private car ownership also came a flood of totally inexperienced drivers. Many were perhaps already too far advanced in age to be safe at any speed. The majority responded to first-car ownership with the immature traffic experts and insurance companies generally ascribe to hot-rodding teenagers.

The troubles were compounded by postwar emphasis on financial status and consumerism. Success and social status became equated with the fastest, most powerful car on the road. And it was understood that a car's price stood in direct relationship to its speed.

The majority of West Germans when buying a car look not toward comfort, convenience, economy or safety, but for speed. Notwithstanding the energy crisis, rising gas prices or pollution problems, car advertising and publicity continue to emphasize acceleration rates and top speeds. And the average motorists' aim seems to be to drive his automobile just about as fast as it is rated to go.

Despite unemployment and recessionary problems, virtually every car manufacturer this year has noted a pronounced rise in the demand for expensive, high-speed and high-powered models. Waiting lists for the fastest, most powerful new models are six and more months long.

Being against speed is, thus, almost tantamount to being against motherhood and free enterprise.

In that atmosphere it seems doubtful whether any left or right, or even a speed limit, could be enacted.

The "compromise" solution may have been offered by a Düsseldorf motorist on a radio talk show the other day. The problem, he insisted, is not excessive speed but lack of concentration. Instead of a speed limit he advocated a law prohibiting drivers from smoking or talking with their passengers.

How was that slogan against "Free Driving for Free Citizens"?

Portugal's Church Amid the Chaos

By Henry Giniger

LISBON.—In the extraordinarily wide range of forces that have arrayed themselves against Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, one of Portugal's oldest institutions, the Roman Catholic Church, has assumed a formidable role.

It is not the first time that the church has found itself in political battle here. Portuguese history is full of examples of church involvement in power struggles; its own position has been intimately linked, for better or for worse, with those who have held temporal power.

Most of the church hierarchy now feels that once again the church is threatened and consequently it has become what a Marxist would call "the objective ally" of groups going from extreme left to extreme right. The meeting point is what is considered to be Premier Goncalves' efforts to foist a Communist dictatorship on the country through the Communist party.

A Strong Hold

Those who have led the Portuguese revolution since April 25 of last year have never openly sought to create a religious issue, partly because of the religious convictions of many of them, partly because of the realization that in a country that is 90 per cent Catholic, the church has a strong hold over the population and is not to be alienated.

Yet there were good reasons for resentment against the church. Its bishops had accommodated themselves extremely well to the dictatorship of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, all the more so because previously they had gone through a difficult period following the overthrow of the monarchy in 1910. One of the first acts of the new republic was to disestablish the church and close the religious orders. When in turn the republic was overthrown in 1926, the advent of an authoritarian regime friendly to religion was greeted by the hierarchy with satisfaction. Indeed, in the plotting that marked the turbulent history of the first republic, from 1910 to 1926, Catholics were deeply involved.

During the Salazar period there were dissenting voices among church members and laymen and things did not always go smoothly between the dictator and the church. Beginning in the 1950s, the liberalizing effect of the Vatican council was felt in Portugal to some extent, particularly among the younger clergy, students and intellectuals. A Christian Democratic movement was started and there was even a leftist Catholic movement among workers. The bishop of Oporto, Portugal's second largest city, was exiled from 1959 to 1963 for speaking out against the regime, particularly its economic and social policies that kept so much of the population in poverty.

Embarrassed

But the highly conservative archbishop of Braga, the Most Rev. Francisco Maria da Silva, seemed more representative of the clergy in general, particularly in the north of the country. The coup last year found the church embarrassed by events it had done nothing to promote and it was subjected to recriminations among its own members for its backwardness.

The revolution has now entered a chaotic phase, with the church becoming, in effect, a force against it. The archbishop of Braga and the bishop of Oporto

are now making common cause against a common enemy.

One of the most serious errors of those who have tried to move the revolution along a path that the country was not prepared to follow has been to make an enemy of the church. Already concerned about increasing Communist power, the church was thrown into militant opposition by the loss of its major communications outlet, the Radio Renascenca station in Lisbon. A group of extreme-left workers, a minority of those employed in the station, simply seized it one day in the name of "worker power" and nothing the church could do could get the occupiers out.

With enough problems already, the government, including the Premier, did not want to create a major one with the church. But it could not get the military to execute orders to turn the station back to its owners.

Premier Goncalves is now paying for that error. The Communists are also paying, even though most of the group that now controls the station comes from extreme-left elements that are rivals to the Communists.

It is no accident that the wave of violence that has struck the party and weakened the Premier has come in the north, precisely where the church is strongest. It is an area of many small landholders whose sons have helped to fill the ranks of the clergy. In the towns and villages, the priests exercise enormous influence in everyday life, an influence the moderate groups, such as the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, used to run up big majorities in the north.

Letters

View of Cleaver

The nadir of journalism was reached when you published the article about that ex-convict, felon, avowed and confessed rapist, and parole violator—Eldridge Cleaver (IHT, Aug. 14). If you charged the regular advertising rates for the publicity you have given him by the publication of that article, he would have to sell quite a few of his cocaine pants in order to pay for it.

"I can even rationalize my career as a rapist. I'm a sexologist, an unwashed sexologist in that I am one with no academic credentials but with a lot of practice," this bragant asserts.

He deliberately became a rapist in what he described as "an insurrectionary act" against the white man's law. He has spent 15 years in and out of prison, the last time for an unbroken stay of nine years.

This fugitive from justice, in exile since 1968 eroding his return to California where he is wanted for the parole violation, is now in Paris enjoying the sanctuary and asylum of France.

This, then, is the character you endeavor to elevate to the status of a solid citizen, and to whom you devote almost three columns and a picture in your paper.

PARIS.

WILLIAM B. BEIRNE.

Congress and Turkey

Although I have always supported the idea that Congress should exercise some influence in foreign policy it appears the recent House action on the Turkish embargo is more a reaction to emotional Greek-American pressure than a concise policy. I believe the House members have

totally ignored some clear facts. If the Turks had not gone into Cyprus it is highly likely the Colonels would still be in power in Greece. Cyprus would be under a Greek puppet and Turkish residents would be waging guerrilla war. Turkey's action really did of the Greeks a favor as a major factor in toppling the Colonels' regime.

There has been some realism in the U.S. recently in recognizing the permanent existence of Germany. It must be apparent this same realism is needed in the solution of Cyprus as a two country situation.

The U.S. Congress has acted rather irresponsibly and one would hope sober reflection will cause them to return to the real world. In any event, it is highly unlikely we will see a return to the status before the Turks closed the bases. I believe one might predict the possible emergence of Turkey as an independent force in the area but one we'd do well to support. The Turks have never been keen on the Russians either, so independence by them may be a good balancing force for the area.

GEORGE R. ARTHUR, BRUSSELS.

You Could Look It Up

President Ford complained that the French word "détente" has several meanings and he listed a few (IHT, Aug. 20).

If he had looked up the word in his high school French-English dictionary, he would have seen one meaning he did not list: "bringer."

GONTRAN DE BRETTIGNY, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'First Use,' 'First Strike'

President Ford's warning that failure to reach an early SALT agreement with Moscow would necessitate spending an extra \$3 billion for nuclear weapons over the next two years raises countless questions of public priorities and policies. It also complicates further the ongoing debate about nuclear strategic doctrine.

There is a good deal of unnecessary confusion in this debate, particularly over the phrases "first use" and "first strike." The former refers primarily to long-standing plans for employing tactical nuclear weapons against an overwhelming conventional attack as, for example, by Soviet forces in Central Europe. "First strike" refers to an all-out surprise attack by strategic nuclear forces—a kind of "nuclear Pearl Harbor."

This distinction was muddled in a recent declaration by Defense Secretary Schlesinger that "first use" could conceivably involve U.S. strategic nuclear forces and even the possibility of a "selective strike" at the Soviet Union. This was a major change in strategy.

To shift from a posture of deterrence aimed at making atomic conflict unthinkable to an actual nuclear-war-fighting threat—on the dubious assumption that a limited strategic nuclear war could be a feasible option—is dangerous chiefly because it reduces inhibitions on both sides against use of strategic nuclear weapons. Even a limited strategic nuclear exchange, should it ever occur, could quickly escalate into total destruction.

It is this new doctrine of "first use" of strategic nuclear weapons that needs to be

reversed, not the quarter-century-old policy of "first use" of tactical nuclear weapons to forestall a military disaster in Europe. The distinction has been lost in a resolution introduced by 88 congressmen which would bar "first use" of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

A second policy change since 1973 centers on research and development of more powerful, more accurate U.S. missiles. The objective, as Secretary Schlesinger has spelled it out, is to achieve the capability to knock out the bulk of Russia's land-based missiles in a "first strike"; this option is designed to counter potential Soviet buildups that could give Moscow "first-strike" capability against U.S. land-based missiles.

The reality is that "first-strike" capability on the part of both nuclear superpowers would create a condition of extreme instability. In a crisis, fear that the other side might fire first could trigger disaster. This is the vital issue on which congressmen concerned about arms control should be focusing, not the confused discussion of "first use" of nuclear weapons that has consumed so much energy up to now.

Legislation requiring the President to consult congressional leaders, as well as his military advisers, before authorizing use of nuclear weapons—or approving contingency plans for their use—deserves serious consideration. Some such safeguards could become even more essential if Mr. Ford ever moves toward the vast increase in nuclear spending that he is now threatening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Industrialized China

Peking's economic growth has apparently recovered significantly from the slowdown it suffered last year. Industrial production may have risen as much as 11 per cent in the first half of 1975, while the spring grain harvest was officially reported to be the best in history. And the recent successful orbiting of a Chinese earth satellite—one widely regarded as Peking's first spy satellite—is a reminder of China's prowess in one of the more sophisticated areas of modern technology.

It is far from clear, however, that the rapid industrial tempo will be maintained in this second half of 1975. There have been signs of political conflict in some of China's major cities, conflict that in some cases has required stationing soldiers in factories. Plainly, any broad spread of such unrest could slow the rate of production growth in the months ahead, just as similar disturbances did restrain the increase of output last year. As for agriculture, the official Chinese Communist party newspaper, Jenmin Jih Pao, warned a few days ago that the autumn grain harvest—which normally accounts for two-thirds of China's total output—is threatened by drought in north China and by floods in central and south China. A serious harvest setback could have repercussions in the United States if it

forced Peking to enter the U.S. grain market on top of the existing export orders that are already pushing up domestic food prices.

China's great economic advantage is that its hundreds of millions of people are talented and willing to work hard. They are also content to live on incomes so low they would be intolerable almost anywhere in the developed world from London and Washington to Prague and Moscow. In addition, China has large petroleum resources whose rapid development has already made Peking a significant element in the Asian oil market. These oil exports earn valuable hard currency, which is being used increasingly to buy advanced Western technology. To be sure, by comparison with the United States or the Soviet Union, China's industry remains small. It will probably produce this year only about 25 million metric tons of steel and perhaps around 110 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

At least one generation—and probably more—is likely to pass before the Chinese economy can rival those of the United States or the Soviet Union. But, given political stability and future leadership with objectives similar to those pressed by Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, Peking promises to become industrially ever more significant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

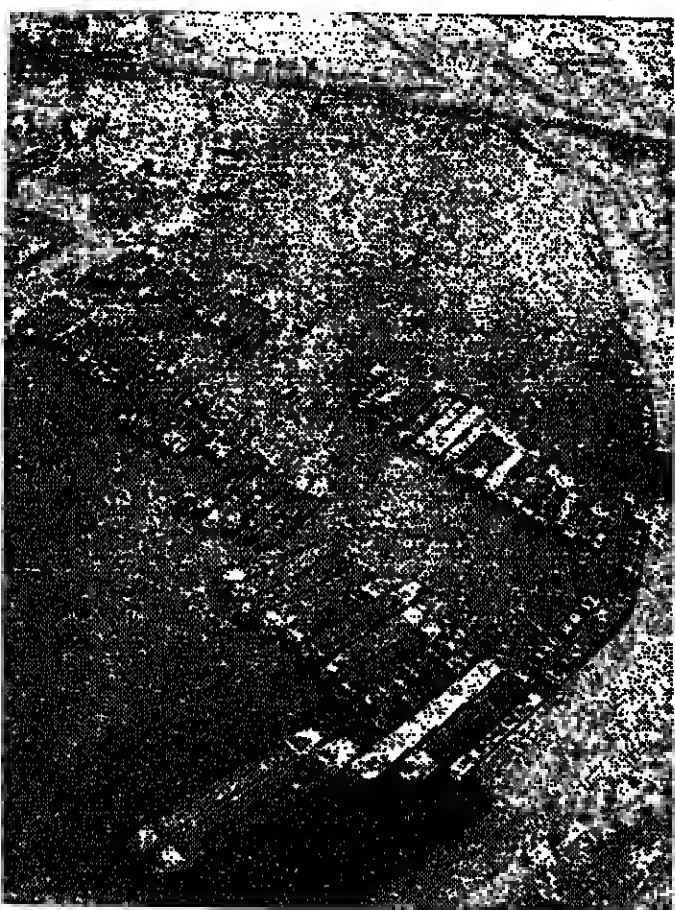
August 26, 1900

PARIS.—Mr. Santos-Dumont, inventor of the navigable balloon, has been receiving members of the Aeroclub at the Parc d'Aerostation at Saint-Cloud. The balloon is now filled with air and attached to the machinery destined to propel it in the air. Mr. Santos-Dumont said that he is perfectly satisfied with the prospects of his competition for the prize of 100,000 francs, offered by Mr. Deutsch.

Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1925

COPENHAGEN.—The U-50, the German submarine which in 1915 started the civilized world by the sinking of the Lusitania, was itself today definitely destroyed. Since November, 1918, the submarine has been lying around near Vrist, West Jutland. This morning an Esbjerg contractor placed within the hull 1,400 pounds of aerolite cartridges. There were three terrific explosions and the U-50 joined the Lusitania.



BLOCKADE — Dutch barges block Rhine's entrance.

Barges Block Canals, Ports In Dutch-Belgian Protests

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—About 800 Dutch freight barges today blocked the Rhine and the entrances to the Netherlands' major ports, including Rotterdam and Amsterdam, to protest government plans to reduce the number of cargo ships to keep wages in line with living costs.

And in Belgium, striking boatmen blocked several canals with their barges to press demands for transport charges to be indexed to the cost of living, a system widely used in Belgium to keep wages in line with living costs.

The Dutch barges formed chains of more than 100 vessels across Rotterdam harbor, the world's biggest port. Only the entrance to the huge oil terminal here was left open.

In Rotterdam, the harbor authorities tried to break the blockade by using tugs to push their way slowly through the tight chain of barges. But the line held and the tugs eventually withdrew.

Dozens of barges blocked the canal leading to Amsterdam, and also the Rhine at Arnhem close to the West German border. The Ghent canal leading from the Belgian port of Antwerp to Rotterdam was also blocked.

The main canals and waterways going inland from the coastal ports were similarly closed off by groups of barges.

The organizers of the blockade, who claim the support of almost all the skippers of 8,600 barges in the Netherlands, were protesting planned legislation aimed at reducing the number of boats because of over-capacity. The protesters have threatened to maintain the blockade for four days.

Under the legislation, due to be debated by parliament on Thursday, the present complex system of freight allocation to barges in the ports would be changed and skippers would have to negotiate long-term contracts with private companies. This would put many bargemen out of business.

The government has offered compensation to skippers forced to sell their vessels because cargoes were not available.

The Belgian bargemen's action blocked all traffic on the Ghent to Ostend Canal as well as the circular canal around Ghent and navigation on the Scheldt River.

Despite Pathet Lao Take-Over

Souvanna Affirms Coalition Continues to Operate in Laos

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Everything is calm here, always calm. There is no change. I am still prime minister.

The voice of Prince Souvanna Phouma sounded strong and authoritative in a brief telephone interview yesterday.

The conversation was held within hours of the reopening of communication with Vientiane, the capital of Laos, which had been cut off from the outside world for 24 hours.

Victory celebrations of the take-over of Vientiane by the Communist-led Pathet Lao had prompted the cutoff. The celebrations continued today and the Premier had described them as "Grand, with more than 200,000 people."

The interview lasted less than five minutes before the connection was broken from Vientiane. The Prince insisted that the national coalition government, with equal representation of the Pathet Lao and the rightists, continued intact, despite the proclamations and extensive celebrations on Saturday of the take-over of Vientiane by the Pathet Lao and the People's Revolutionary Administration.

Last Province Taken

Vientiane Province was the last of the country's provinces to be taken over by the Communists, a process marked by the arrival of

Pathet Lao troops in strength. Despite the view expressed by the Prince, other reports from Vientiane made it clear that the coalition arrangement had ended.

There was no way of confirming absolutely that the person speaking on the telephone Sunday was the Premier. There was scant reason for doubt, however, since he recalled a lengthy conversation he had had with this correspondent nearly three months ago in his home in Vientiane.

The phrases he used to describe his situation and that of the coalition government were almost identical with those used in the personal meeting. He spoke in the same meticulous French.

"This is only the municipal, the provincial administration," the Prince said, to describe the take-over of Vientiane. "The coalition is whole and intact."

After being reminded that the original concept of the latest coalition, of which he himself was the principal architect nearly two years ago, provided for rightist control of previously rightist areas and joint control of Vientiane, he was asked whether this take-over of the capital by the Pathet Lao was not in effect an end of the coalition concept.

"No," he replied, "the coalition continues."

A Western diplomat now in Bangkok but accredited to Vientiane said yesterday that most observers in Laos believed that the Pathet Lao did want to continue, at least as a matter of form, both the coalition and the reign of King Savang Vatthana as head of state, at least until an election next year.

Swiss Will Delay Tax Agreement Covering Italians

BERN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Switzerland has put off ratifying an interim agreement to end double taxation for more than 34,000 Italian frontier workers, officials said here today.

The frontier workers live in Italy but cross the border every day to work in Switzerland.

The officials said that in October the Swiss and Italian governments signed an agreement stipulating that the frontier workers should pay Swiss income tax. In return, the Swiss government said it would hand over 40 per cent of the tax collected to the Italian communities where the workers live.

However, the Swiss parliamentary commission which is investigating the issue has decided not to ratify the agreement until further Swiss-Italian talks are held. Another round of talks is due to start here in October.



Souvanna Phouma

2 Americans Slain By Ethiopia Mine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Two Americans were killed Saturday when a land mine exploded while they were driving on a road near Asmara, Ethiopia, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The men were employed by Collins International Service Co., which is working under contract at a naval communications unit in Asmara, the State Department spokesman said.

"The mine was placed on a road also traveled by Ethiopians, including members of the Ethiopian 2d Division," the State Department spokesman said. He said he had no other information on the incident.

Leftists Spearhead Campaign

Anti-Americanism Menaces Crete Bases

By Steven V. Roberts

CANEIA, Crete, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Leftist forces have mounted an energetic campaign against "our important military bases maintained on Crete by the United States and NATO."

The campaign has taken full advantage of the strident anti-U.S. feeling that has flourished in Greece since the Cyprus crisis a year ago and it is hard to find anyone on Crete who will publicly defend the bases.

A senior cabinet minister described the campaign as very dangerous and the government recently issued a detailed statement denying some of the leftists' main charges.

The Cretans are an adamantly independent people who voted heavily against Premier Constantine Karamanlis, so the situation remains volatile.

It illustrates some of the contradictions and confusion that plague Greece and other NATO nations. Greece wants to feel protected but also independent; it wants to belong to the Western alliance but fears Turkey even more; it wants to make friends with the Arabs, but the United States, the leader of the alliance, supports Israel.

Fleet Monitored

One of the U.S. installations here at Heraklion, uses electronic devices to monitor Soviet fleet movements in the Mediterranean. Another, at Suda Bay, outside Cania, is really a small facility within a large Greek air and naval base. The U.S. mission mainly supplies and supports the Sixth Fleet and also conducts reconnaissance flights.

NATO has a missile range at Suda Bay and an installation at Tymbakion, on the south coast, is being renovated as an air-weapon testing center.

The fate of all four installations was thrown into confusion last summer when Greece criticized the alliance for not halting the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, also a member, and withdrew its troops from the organization's military command.

The government has tried to defuse the issue by saying that the Cretan bases are still under discussion. Meanwhile, the government has shelved plans to expand the U.S. facilities at Suda and has severely restricted U.S. activities there.

The anti-Americanism is root-

ed in the pervasive belief that Washington supported, and perhaps even installed, the military dictatorship that ruled Greece for more than seven years. It was strengthened by the conviction that Washington favored Turkey during the Cyprus crisis.

Only Catastrophe

"Wherever Americans have set foot, they have only brought catastrophe," said Antonios Drunigas, a textile merchant, as he sat in a cafe.

Another aspect of the anti-Americanism is cultural. Although the Cretans are progressive politically, they are conservative culturally and some express a certain xenophobia. The bishop in Cania, who heads a local committee that opposes the bases, fears that the soldiers might bring in drugs and other corrupting influences.

At bottom lies the resentment that a small, poor country often feels toward a large, rich one. Ioannis Gardialis, a newspaper editor, said: "The mentality of the Americans—that they can go anywhere in the world, including Cania, and do anything they want with their dollars—that no longer holds true."

New Commander Of Bangladesh Army Is Named

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (AP).—The new government of Bangladesh reshuffled the military command today and exchanged warm messages with India.

Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, a former Pakistan Army officer and a hero of the Bangladesh independence movement, was appointed chief of the army staff, replacing Maj. Gen. K.M. Shafulah, the state radio reported. Gen. Shafulah, head of the army when a group of junior officers ousted and assassinated Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on Aug. 15, was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the radio said.

President Khondaker Mushtaque Ahmed sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterating his government's desire to honor all bilateral agreements and treaties between the two countries.

Mrs. Gandhi, in return, officially conveyed her government's feeling of friendship and regard for Bangladesh, in effect recognizing the new government.

Fearing New Violence, Corsica Curbs Sport

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Anxiety over the possibility of new separatist violence prompted government authorities to cancel today a Bastia-Nice soccer game scheduled to be played here Wednesday.

Police continued to hunt an estimated 40 armed separatists who escaped into the mountains after a clash in which two policemen were killed Friday. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other government leaders will attend the policemen's funeral tomorrow.

Basic Message Garbled. Foes Complain

Feminists Assail British Sex-Equality Bill

LONDON, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—A sweeping bill to outlaw sex discrimination, which is going through Parliament, is being strongly criticized by feminists who say it is filled with loopholes and treats women as poor creatures in need of protection.

Its basic message, opponents complain, is that women must be protected and not encouraged to be independent.

The bill, which is expected to become law in about three months, has been proudly described by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as "the most comprehensive legislation of its kind in the world."

But the critics say the list of exceptions is so long that it seriously devalues the bill.

The legislation will confer virtually no new rights on a woman, said Pat Howe, who is national coordinator for the Sex Discrimination Campaign, a feminist movement that has been working since 1973 for "genuine responsibilities and rights for women."

The bill is directed at discrimination against either sex but in practice will usually apply to discrimination against women. Men will be able to become midwives, a job previously barred to them, but to begin with they will work only in larger hospitals where there are several female midwives.

The bill will not apply where sex is "a genuine occupational qualification." It will allow women in coal mines only for short periods and then only into disused mines. There will be no provision for women chipping at

the coal face in the near future, just as there will be no women lighthouse keepers, no women working on North Sea oil rigs, no women priests in the Anglican Church, no women gunners in the army and no women attendants in men's toilets.

The last exclusion caused some delicate wording in the drafting of the bill which allows discrimination if "the holder of the job is likely to do her work in circumstances where men might reasonably object to the presence of a woman because they are in a state of undress."

But, feminists say, in other countries men seem to find no embarrassment in using public toilets with female attendants.

Soviet Soldiers Help to Harvest Grain in East

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet troops are helping to harvest grain in Kazakhstan and Siberia in an apparent move to increase output in the east to offset low yields elsewhere.

Pravda said today that troops of the Central Asian military district had been sent to the grain fields and were assisting mainly in the transport of the harvest.

Soviet agricultural planners, apparently worried by drought in the west of the country, have switched their attention to Kazakhstan and Siberia.

The official Soviet press has given no estimate of the damage caused by the dry summer but production in the breadbasket regions of the north Caucasus and Ukraine is estimated to be well below usual levels.

Pravda said last week that the harvesting of what is described as stunted grain in Kazakhstan was being held up by poor maintenance of machinery and the perennial shortage of spare parts. In two regions alone, 2,500 combines were standing idle.

North Sea Drill Rigs Searched for Bomb

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Three North Sea drilling rigs off the eastern England coast were evacuated today after an anonymous caller told newspaper offices that a bomb had been planted on one of them. The rigs were searched by their own personnel but nothing was found, police added. A Royal Navy bomb disposal crew made an underwater search of one of the platforms but found no explosives.



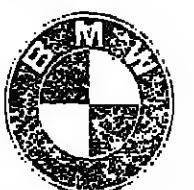
Autograph.

Cars are like handwriting. They say something special about their drivers. Driving a BMW marks you out as a man of energy, a man on the move, successful, dynamic.

Moving up to a BMW from a car of another make won't change you—but it may change the way people see you.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

Obituaries

Charles Revson, Head of Cosmetics Giant

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Charles Haskel Revson, 68, president of Revlon, Inc., the cosmetics giant, died here yesterday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Revson, who built an empire from a colorful nail enamel that a chemist friend heated over a Bunsen burner, was a man of unrelenting drive, unerring standards, far-ranging imagination and an uncanny ability to spot a trend while it was still a distant breeze.

A man who had been so excited with his first order for \$400 that he wired his brother the news and who had kept his business

alive in its first year by paying interest of 2 per cent a month to loan sharks, he presided at the time of his death over the largest cosmetics and fragrance company in the retail market. It is expected in size in its field only by the Avon Corp., which uses the door-to-door method of sales distribution.

Mr. Revson, son of a cigar packer who had emigrated from Russia, was born in Boston. He came to New York at the age of 17. He entered the beauty business while still in his early 20s, selling the nail polish that was then available—a thin, translucent coating in a few basic colors. He left his employer in 1932 when he was refused the job of national distributor.

Pooled Resources

Revlon was born the same year when Mr. Revson and his older brother, Joseph, met Charles Lachman, the L in Revlon, a chemist who had produced a formula for a creamy, opaque, nonstreak nail polish. The three pooled their resources, \$200, and went into business in a room on Manhattan's West Side.

The company grew, even during the Depression, because of Mr. Revson's decision to concentrate his sales efforts on beauty salons, where they were in the midst of the permanent-wave boom. Even after Revlon began to sell through department and drug stores, in 1937, the salon business remained its major preoccupation for some years. By 1941, Revlon had a near monopoly in the estimated 200,000 beauty salons throughout the country.

Mr. Revson was generally recognized as the moving force of the company and the visionary both in new-product development and in the advertising that pushed Revlon to national prominence.

The company developed a wide range of cosmetics, from lipstick, products, shampoos and hair sprays, fragrances and men's products.

By last year, the Revlon

product range had grown to more than 3,500 individual items, sold in 85 countries. The company's sales were \$665 million and net earnings were \$49.5 million.

By the early 1960s, Joseph Revson and Mr. Lachman had resigned from the company. A younger brother, Martin, who entered the business in 1933, resigned in 1953.

By Enid Nemy.

Gen. Faruk Gurler

ANKARA, Aug. 25 (AP).—Armed Gen. Faruk Gurler, 62, former chief of Turkey's general staff, was buried here today.

The funeral was attended by Premier Suleyman Demirel, whose government the general once helped to oust.

Along with three other top commanders, Gen. Gurler signed the March 1971 armed forces communiqué which ousted the conservative regime of Mr. Demirel for leading the country into a state of anarchy and disorder.

Gen. Gurler was considered a moderate in the armed forces, which ruled Turkey behind the scenes until general elections in 1973.

Mammal, Bird and Human Strains

Recombination of Flu Viruses Suspected in Global Epidemics

By Walter Sullivan

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Recent laboratory experiments have lent support to the theory that global epidemics of influenza occur as a result of new flu virus is created by the natural recombination of fragments of mammal, bird and human virus strains, perhaps within an animal population.

In the experiments, described at a Pacific science conference at the University of British Columbia here, new infectious viruses were created. The research was carried out under intensive quarantine to prevent the escape of the viruses and the possible setting off of an epidemic. In one case, the creation of a virus produced a "mini-epidemic" among laboratory mice.

While the results of the research, conducted on Plum Island in New York's Long Island Sound, are compatible with the virus recombination hypothesis, it was stressed that the concept has not yet been proved.

If the recombination hypothesis is correct and such a new virus could be identified before it strikes humanity, it might be possible to develop a vaccine in time to stem an incipient global epidemic, or pandemic.

Worldwide Effort

Another pandemic has been forecast for the 1978-80 period. A worldwide effort is under way to capture and freeze as many types of flu virus as possible to see whether the manner in which the pandemic virus emerges can be traced.

Flu pandemics strike the world at intervals of 10 to 15 years, killing many thousands and straining millions.

At the congress here, scientists from Australia, Britain, Japan, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States reported finding a wide variety of flu viruses in Arctic seals, Ukrainian ducks, Kamchatka chickens, Azerbaijan cattle, Vladivostok swine, Hong Kong pigs, Turkey's in the central United States and various other fowl.

Often the bearers of these viruses show no symptoms because they are equipped with chemical defenses, or antibodies. In some cases, as some of these strains also infect men, general immunity also has been developed by humans. Some still come down with flu because the virus tends to change in minor ways—a process known as "drift." The effect is catastrophic only when a completely new strain appears.

Antibodies Useful

According to the hypothesis, recombination would form something entirely new against which existing antibodies would be useless.

The Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory is run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The experiments were described by Dr. Robert Webster of St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital in Memphis.

"An increasing body of evidence," he reported, "indicates that the completely new viruses responsible for pandemics do not arise by evolutionary change, or mutation, of existing human strains."

The experiments on Plum Island have shown he said, that flu viruses from man, lower animals and birds can recombine in the animal. He emphasized that this does not demonstrate that such recombination under ant-

Snow in Pyrenees

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The first snowfall of the season fell during the night on 3,000-meter peaks of the Pyrenees bordering the Atlantic.



Charles Revson

Parlaying a \$200 Boat Into a 'Minor Classic'

PARIS (HT).—"Susie and I parlayed company in Canterbury about three months ago," Joe Richards said. "On good terms? Oh, sure." He had just finished a beer: the foam must have almost matched his white, twinkling hair. The eyes of salt-water blue glinted, and his brow wrinkled. "Come to think of it, though, we did exchange a few words the day before. She was putting gas in her Solex but there wasn't any oil in it, and I pointed that out to her. All she said the next day was, 'It's time to cut the umbilical cord. Dad, I'll see you at Orly Airport on the 26th of August.'"

Susie is 22. Her father, who is 66, has just returned to Paris on his own Solex (which he never forgot to oil as well as gas) after a leisurely 1,000-mile tour through southern France and Spain, including a stretch of the Pyrenees. There is also a third member of the Richards clan in Europe this summer: Joe's son Seth, 25, who, according to his father, is "somewhere in Sweden." Joe, without coming on as the heavy father, is evidently a little worried about Seth, but hopeful: "He's been a Jesus freak, among other things. Seems to be straightening out."

Sitting at a Montparnasse cafe terrace the other day, he talked a blue streak about his children (their mother, from whom he had been divorced, died of a sleeping-pill overdose not long ago); about climbing the Pyrenees on a Solex; about painting the made a sheaf of drawings en route; about his book, "Richards is the author of what The New York Times' Christopher Lehmann-Haupt described in his frugal way, as "a minor classic among sailing enthusiasts." "Princess." The book is about a 25-foot sloop that Richards bought in 1937. Built by a famous sailing boatmaker before the turn of the century, dry-rot had reduced it to a rotten shell by the time Richards saw it in a Flushing, N.Y., boatyard and, captivated by its beautiful lines, snapped it up "for \$125 and a Salpe."

A One-Shot

The Salpe was then worth, according to Richards, about \$75. Richards, who had come to see aboard an India-bound freighter at 17, but who knew next to nothing about sailing vessels, nevertheless rebuilt Princess, in a colossal labor of love and, during the subsequent 28 years, parlayed his \$200 investment into a good-sized nest egg. The saga—written artlessly but with much panache—of how he had lost his heart to a lovely—his noted—boat and made it seaworthy again appeared first in a monthly magazine, Motorboating. "It started as a one-shot," Joe said. "And then the editors said, 'Well, what happened? You can't just stop there.'"

Thus encouraged, he continued to crank out more installments. The Princess story ran in Motorboating from 1954 into 1958, and then was published by Robert Merrill in a hard-cover edition. "The reviews were great," Richards said. But the book didn't sell. Nonetheless, a groundswell had built up among small-boat enthusiasts and would-be boatmen—hordes of the latter, among whom Richards' story of a man's infatuation with an antiquated but lovable apparition of a boat had been heard of—had bought a copy of the book. The book was also published in England, where the reviews were still better—the British are, of course, even more besotted with boats, preferably small and without, than the Americans. Meanwhile, Richards had written a sequel to "Princess" (the first volume was called "Princess (New York)" and the second "Princess (Key Biscayne)"). In 1973 there was a hard-cover combined edition, brought out by the David McKay Co. of New York.

This edition is illustrated—as were the magazine installments—rich line drawings by the author. Richards was a painter before coming down with sea fever—he has, in fact, never stopped painting. Growing up in Yonkers, N.Y., he went to school there, then attended Co-

lumbia and the Art Students League. In conversation, he is a little vague about those early years—"I was in graphics. But I was always a serious painter." One day, when he was wandering in Flushing, his eye was caught by the now-celebrated Friendship sloop (the name comes from the town in Maine where the boats were built, at the Wilbur Morse yard) and his life changed course.

As the sloop absorbed more and more of his time, he gave up his studio and moved aboard Princess. Even the outbreak of World War II, and America's entry, did not separate them: "I was visiting a friend who was a Marine colonel," Joe recalls. "One thing led to another and finally he said, 'Raise your right hand, Joe.' He swore me in then and there—I was a Marine. What did I do? I painted recruiting posters. No boat camp, no nothing."

Merchant Marine

When the wartime draft was widened to include Marines the demand for recruiting posters vanished. Richards was discharged—but not long afterward, responding doubtless to tidal influences, he enlisted in the Merchant Marine. He spent the war afloat, often in hazardous waters, as a shipper of furs, but had been pressed into ocean-going service as far offshore as Pearl Harbor. ("A lot of the shippers didn't know beans about navigation, and that was how I got into positions of command.")

Joe Richards
... Solex and boat.

It was not, one gathers, really his bag.

After the war, married, he settled in Florida, on Key Biscayne. ("I used to belong to my wife's family—they bought it for \$3,500." The Richardses lived there for 18 years, "but moved out when Nixon moved in. Later, during the 1968 Presidential campaign, he found himself writing campaign speeches for the Democratic candidates, Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Edmund Muskie—one of them turned up eventually, to the author's surprise, as the celebrated "Come home, America" speech. Then his marriage disintegrated and Richards, whose characteristic mood seems to be one of slightly apprehensive buoyancy, was left with a cherished boat and two almost-grown-up children.

Whether Richards should be categorized as a seagazing artist or a sailor who paints is something he has probably never debated. There are some guidelines, though: In talking about the death of his wife, he said it was like "losing somebody over the side of the boat." The salty flavor is devoid of affectation. As for the literary side of his life, this would seem to be in the nature of a by-product. "Princess" which is soon to appear in a Dutch edition, has earned its author a total of "around \$30,000" to date—probably 10 times as much as an average first book. But obvious money-making was not the motivating force when he shot the 328 wad in 1937.

What became of the boat? Joe Richards grinned. "She's under a maple tree, at Smyrna, Delaware." He bought an old farmhouse there "for \$1,800" with an acre of land, a couple of years ago and that's where he hangs his hat now. But not for long. He's going back to the United States—with Susie, if she turns up at Orly on Tuesday—but plans to return to Paris next year, to stay for a while and paint. Sailing? He isn't saying. A final word as a volume but far-from-ancient mariner—he prepares to plunge intrepidly into the late-afternoon traffic of Montparnasse: "Anybody can navigate in a small boat, y'know. All you have to do is to figure your latitude."

ENGLAND

Potatoes, Parsnips and Politics

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON (NYT).—Gary Williams, an insurance executive who lives in London, remembers vividly the day his allotment came through from the local council.

"The children called their grandmother," he recalls, "and kept shouting 'Daddy's got his allotment.' One would have thought I'd been knighted by the Queen. What I really got was 300 square yards of weeds that needed a lot of work."

Mr. Williams was one of the beneficiaries of a widespread effort to force local government to revive and expand the ancient British tradition of making vacant public land available in small plots, known as allotments, to individuals who plan to put it to productive use.

The effort, which has made potatoes and parsnips a political issue here for the first time in 50 years, embraces middle and working class alike, from the London barrister who develops a sudden craving for home-grown leeks to the shipyard worker in Liverpool who needs to grow his own vegetables to make ends meet.

The tradition of allotments dates back to the enclosure acts of the 17th and 18th centuries, which deprived villagers of common grazing rights. In compensation, the poor were given small plots of land of their own, and by 1850 allotments were well recognized in law as a device by which the "laboring poor" could supplement income.

500,000 Allotments

There are more than 500,000 allotments in Britain today. Each costs about \$3 in annual rent, payable to the government, and each, like Mr. Williams's, is about 300 square yards. But the waiting lists on file with local governments have grown dramatically, from 2,000 persons in 1972 to an estimated 60,000 today.

What angers and unites these anxious yeomen is their belief that local governments are not trying hard enough to identify vacant land or are saving it for developers. The Friends of the Earth estimate that London alone has 10,000 acres of tillable public land, enough to test the muscles and patience of 160,000 urban farmers.

"The thing that really aggravates us," said one allotment-seeker, "is the fact that this has always been a nation of gardeners and gardeners. It's one of the things we know we can do well."

What distinguishes the present allotment movement is its urban and increasingly middle-class character. The waiting lists for allotments are filled with professional people. Cocktail party chatter includes learned discussions of the relative merits of fertilizers. And there are few newspapers without an allotment freak on the staff. Not long ago, a columnist for the Times of London wrote the columnists had been identified by a writer on the Daily Express challenged him to a duel, "marrows at 40 paces."

Mr. Williams is not a contented man. He waved at some distant apartment buildings and said simply, "They're coming to take it away."

"Who's coming?"

"Ah, that's the mystery," he said. Then after a pause: "It's builders. It's always builders."

Protest March

A mile up river from Mr. Nash's plot is another huge tract of allotments. Not long ago, the men who rent them staged a protest march on the offices of the local borough council. They knew clearly who the enemy was: A huge shipping concern had offered the council an enormous sum of money to acquire the land and turn it into a storage area for trucks and containers.

One of the marchers was Len Moore, a welder, and one Sunday morning not long ago he stood proudly by the sign he had carried: "My wife likes my onions," it read.

"For some of us," he said, "it makes the difference between having good vegetables on the table and not having them." He and others estimate that careful gardening can produce savings of \$300 each year.

"But it's more than that," he went on. "When my dad lived here he lived in a small house with a garden out back. Then the council came in and put up housing. Most of us live in flats now. And you can't raise vegetables in a flat."

He looked back at the shack where he stores his tools, with the water butt on top to catch the rain.

"The thing about allotments is this, whatever anyone says: They are gardens for the working man."

Met Pays \$5.1 Million for Japanese Art Objects

By Stanley Johnson

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art disclosed yesterday that it has bought for \$5.1 million a fabulous collection of Japanese art first formed in the ruins of atom-bombed Nagasaki by the Japanese-born son of an American missionary.

The Japanese government has documented and licensed for export each of the 412 works of art in the collection, which Japanese experts value at \$11.3 million.

The Metropolitan is treating the \$5.1 million difference as a gift from the seller, Harry Packard, and will pay the purchase price to the Metropolitan Center for the Study of Japanese Art, which the collector has set up in Tokyo.

The museum, long weak in Japanese art, will also take part in the work of the center, which has a first-year budget of \$160,000, and plans an ambitious program of research, scholarly publications, lectures and conferences.

Thomas P.F. Hoving, director of the Metropolitan, described the acquisition, the second most expensive purchase in the museum's history, as having "surpassing strengths in archaeology, early Buddhist iconography, scrolls, screen paintings of the Momoyama period, ceramics and especially fine bronze and wood sculptures of the ninth to 14th centuries."

The most expensive purchase was Velasquez's "Don Juan de Perota" for which the Met paid \$5.5 million.

Mr. Packard, now 53, learned Japanese while serving with the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the Japanese surrender in 1945, he was in charge of a refugee camp at Nagasaki, the second city hit by an atomic bomb. It was there, friends said, that he realized that an encyclopedic collection of Japanese art could be put together.

When the U.S. occupation of Japan ended with the signing of a peace treaty in 1951, Mr. Packard stayed on and became a student at Waseda University.

Described by friends there as looking like a cross between Peter Lorre and Buddha, he is said

to be a man of driving initiative and total commitment.

Mr. Hoving said that the money to buy the collection came from special funds donated for purchases. He stressed that this money could not be used for such day-to-day operations as security services, cleaning or keeping the museum open extra hours.

The museum said the acquisition used up most of the special fund for the next five years and consequently other purchases may have to be delayed.

A small group of objects from the collection will go on view at the museum in November. The full collection will probably be on view in 1976.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Frankfurt Ballet will give the first performance of a new program on Aug. 27 that includes "Sweet Carmen," with choreography by Alfonso Caza to Rodion Shchedrin's orchestration of Bizet's music; "L'Amor di Variations" with choreography by Kent Stowell to music from the Verdi opera, and the "Grand Pas Hongrois" from Glazunov's "Raymond" in the Petipa choreography. Maria Guerrero will dance the title part of this "Carmen" ballet, and other soloists in the program will be Anne Bana, Sims, Kurt Speker, Wilhelm Burmann and Sean Lavery. Later performances of the program are scheduled for Aug. 31, Sept. 19 and 24.

Eugen Jochum has been named to the post of conductor laureat of the London Symphony Orchestra for a period of at least two years beginning with the 1977-78 season, during which a series of recordings is planned for the EMI firm in addition to a series of concerts in each season. The 73-year-old conductor continues a practice previously established under Hans Knipfer, Arthur Nikisch and Josef Krips, which has closely bound a significant part of the orchestra's activities to the German musical tradition.

French Museum Strike

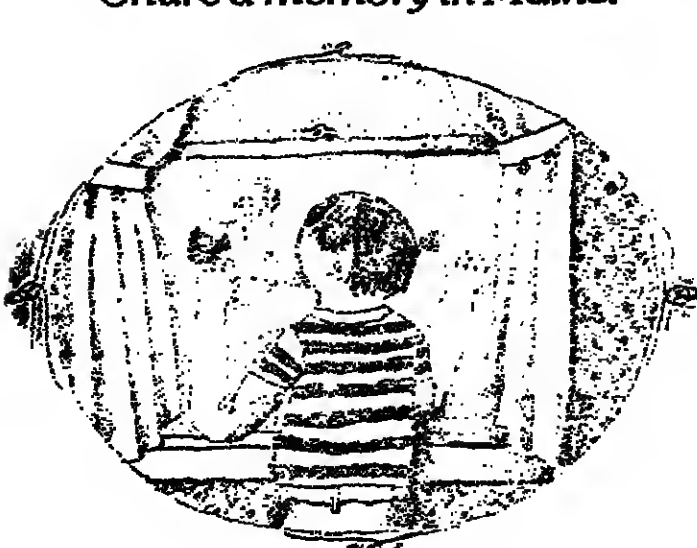
PARIS, Aug. 25 (HT).—The Louvre and other French museums closed by a strike may open Wednesday. When the museum workers walked out last Tuesday, they reserved the right to extend the strike. As of noon today, they had not done so.

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هكمان النحل

IMF Backs Money Float System

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund, long a staunch defender of fixed currency exchange rates, gave a general blessing yesterday to the 30-month experiment in floating rates that began under conditions of crisis in March 1973.

In its annual report, the IMF pointed out that despite "turbulent developments" in the world economy in this period, "exchange markets have continued to function and crises of the type that bedeviled the later years of the par value system have been avoided." It continued:

"Fluctuations in rates have at times been erratic, but there is little evidence thus far that this factor has seriously impeded the growth of world trade. On the whole, exchange rate flexibility appears to have enabled the world economy to surmount a succession of disturbing events, and to accommodate divergent trends in costs and prices in national economies with less disruption of trade payments than a system of par values would have been able to do."

A key issue before the IMF's annual meeting next week is whether revised articles of agreement—a sort of charter for the world monetary system—will "legalize" floating for those member countries that want to choose this course. The United States strongly favors such a change in the articles but France opposes it.

The IMF report conceded that floating rates among the major currencies had introduced "a new type of uncertainty" for the less-developed countries, most of which peg their rates to one of the leading currencies, such as the dollar. But the report went on:

"In circumstances such as those of the recent past, uncertainty with respect to exchange rate movements is unavoidable, and the particular uncertainties associated with floating are not necessarily greater than those that would be involved under a par value system."

In assessing the world economy, the annual report made three major points:

• The potentially huge balance-of-payments strains created by a jump in oil prices and the resulting massive surpluses of the oil-producing countries have been handled satisfactorily so far.

Sees No Harm To World Trade

"Petrodollars" were channeled back into the reserves of both industrial and less developed countries, mainly by various forms of loans through private banking and financial markets.

• However, looking to this year and later, a "crucial problem" is looming because "many of the non-oil-developing countries have already strained their debt-paying capacity" and will have a harder time from now on financing their prospective even larger trade and current-account payment deficits by borrowing.

• For the industrial countries, the key problem now is bringing about a recovery from the recession without reviving virulent inflation and it is "very difficult to judge" the right amount of fiscal and monetary stimulus.

The report said the lessons of recent experience "cannot readily be translated into precise guidelines for current policy, inasmuch as the present situation is so different from that in previous post-war periods—more economic slack and more inflation."

Trade Deficit of \$35 Billion Seen for Some Oil Importers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—The poorest of the oil-importing countries will suffer a collective trade deficit of about \$35 billion this year, four times as large as in 1973, raising the question of "the actual ability and willingness" of the rest of the world to finance it.

In making that judgment, the annual IMF report also noted that the trade balances of the slightly more wealthy among the less-developed nations will be no worse than last year, and that the industrial countries should move completely out of deficit.

Thus, the IMF made the point that the biggest burden of the massive increase in the price of oil and other costly imports falls heaviest on the poorest countries, and will continue to do so.

Since mid-1974, the report said, the only segment of world trade to show a vigorous expansion was "the flow of imports into the oil-exporting countries. Total world trade in real (non-inflated) terms, which had expanded by an average of 8.5 per cent in the 1960s, and by 13 per cent in 1973, showed an increase of only 5 per cent for 1974." And incomplete data for 1975 so far

suggest that there may be an absolute decline this year.

The report estimated that the current account (trade surplus of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had increased to \$70 billion last year from only \$8 billion in 1973, and would fall to \$50 billion this year.

For the industrial countries, the estimate is that a \$12-billion deficit in 1974 will shift to a \$1-billion surplus, with stable deficits in the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Italy being balanced by a very large surplus for West Germany and a smaller U.S. surplus.

The report predicted the poorest countries will find themselves "in financial difficulty in 1975 and beyond, with severe problems" facing those classified by the United Nations as "the most seriously affected."

It said the non-oil poor countries would have to draw down their reserves and borrow heavily to meet their debt. But because heavy borrowings could "severely strain their debt-paying capacities, there is an urgent need for stable flows of capital on concessional terms or of outright grant assistance," it said.

World Bank Cites Upheaval in Economy

Outlook Is Called Grim for Poor Nations

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—An upheaval in global economic "relationships" last year stalled or increased in the standard of living for one billion people in poor countries. And for the rest of the decade, their real incomes are down less than 1 per cent a year.

That is one of the conclusions of the World Bank's annual report, published Saturday in advance of the annual meetings of the bank and the IMF.

Almost 680 million people in poor countries live in absolute poverty, with annual incomes of less than \$50 or less, the bank said.

For this reason, bank officials said, the resources of the institution would continue to focus on a needs "of the masses of the poor in rural areas." Yet, the report conceded, almost with a tone of desperation, the bank's rural development program over the next five years "will scarcely keep pace with the additional numbers of the rural poor (some 70 million) who will be born during the next period."

In fiscal 1975, the report said, three institutions in the bank—World Bank, International Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank—made commitments by \$1.8 billion, a total of \$6.1 billion. The bank, the soft (or subsidized) loan agency, the International Development Association, and the Inter-American Development Bank, the international finance corporation, the bank said.

The bank borrowed a record \$5 billion, including \$1.3 billion

from the OPEC countries in fiscal 1975. The largest single borrowing in the bank's history, \$750 million (in dollars), was obtained in Saudi Arabia at an 8.5-per-cent interest. Another large OPEC lender was Venezuela, from which the bank borrowed \$400 million (in dollars) at 6 per cent. Both countries loaned the bank additional sums in their local currencies.

On a 1974 calendar basis, the OPEC countries lent the bank just under \$2.3 billion, mostly at 8 per cent. West Germany, Japan, and the United States were the bank's other principal sources of funds.

The major reasons for the grim

outlook in the developing world, the report said, were "accelerated rises in prices of both capital goods and primary commodities, sudden and substantial increases in petroleum prices, food and fertilizer shortages, and the beginnings of recession in the industrial countries."

The report said that the situation calls for "a combination of measures to enable (the poor countries) to pay for the imports required for sustained development." Such a combination "can be provided only through co-operation among the industrialized, petroleum exporting, and developing countries."

Because flows of aid cannot solve the poor countries' deepening problems, the bank recommends that rich countries liberalize their trade policies so that poor nations can earn through greater exports, especially of manufactured goods.

The report said that OPEC had "significantly" increased financial assistance both to poor countries and to institutions like the World Bank, but suggested that future OPEC aid is "in a process of evaluation."

U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products in the first 1975 quarter totaled 6.2 million barrels—36.5 per cent of its total supply.

In the first quarter of 1975, imports were slightly higher at 6.3 million barrels but this represented only 34.5 per cent of the total U.S. oil supply.

A committee of liquidators and various regulatory authorities held a two-day meeting here last week to study and compare progress reports on the liquidation of various IOS related companies around the world. Among authorities attending were representatives of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Quebec Securities Commission, Ontario Securities Commission and the Luxembourg Banking Commission.

A source attending the meeting said the international committee "is satisfied with progress which permits members to contemplate an early distribution" of "a substantial portion" of some \$180 million in frozen IOS assets to dollar fund holders.

This would represent the initial distribution to be made on a pro rata basis to the fund holders. The source said he could not be more specific on how much of the \$180 million would be paid out or how soon the payments would be made.

Base Metals' Prices Rise, Demand Lags

Expert Says Increase Caused by Speculation

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Prices of copper and other base metals have turned upward after declining for 18 months. Normally, this would signal that the recession is almost over, because no economic recovery in modern times has been unaccompanied by rising base metals prices.

But there are not normal times and the rise in copper, lead, zinc and tin prices on the world market in recent weeks has evoked little cheer among producers, marketers and fabricators of metals.

For one, those in each sector of the trade interviewed here last week said the rising prices are not accompanied by any significant increase in actual industrial usage of base metals.

They say world stocks of the metals are abnormally high, and they do not see any rebuilding of inventories by users, who have been consuming stocks since the spring of last year.

However, all agreed that prices are rising, nonetheless. Since last July, refined copper in the New York cash market has risen to 64 cents a pound from 56 1/2 cents, lead by 4 cents to 30 cents, zinc, by 32 to 39 cents, and tin by 3 cents to \$336 a pound.

Unusual Behavior

The situation in copper, the most important of the four basic industrial raw materials, illustrates the unusual behavior of the metals market this summer.

Last June 30, the world supply of refined copper outside Japan and the Communist countries was estimated at 864,000 tons by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. One year earlier, when copper prices were just coming down from the record \$140 a pound set a few months earlier, the supply was 327,000 tons.

Japan and the Communist countries are believed to account for 20 per cent of the total supply.

Still more startling in view of the recent burst of activity and rising prices on the New York and London futures markets is the stocks of the metal held by the two exchanges.

At the end of last month, the London Metal Exchange held a record 335,000 tons, compared with 39,000 tons one year earlier. The commodity exchange here increased its warehouse stockpile to 73,000 tons from 11,000 tons in the like period.

How can demand lag and both the supply and price of a commodity rise at the same time?

Robert Joblove, president of Lissner Minerals & Metals Inc., a recognized expert in the industry, has an answer that no one in the mining or fabricating ends of the business contradicted last week.

"The cost of producing metals has been rising all through this recession," Mr. Joblove said, "along with everything else. We have seen mines closed down as well as industrial plants in this country this year, but wages, energy, transport and other costs have not come down."

At the same time, the metals merchant stressed, "producers of raw materials can't pass along these rising costs because demand hasn't picked up enough, what with housing and autos so depressed."

Mr. Joblove concluded: "The rise in base metals prices we are seeing reflects speculative buying. I'm not saying the speculators are wrong. Perhaps inflation will worsen. Demand could suddenly pick up and fabricators may find that their inventories are too low. But I do believe today's prices are reflective of speculation."

An executive of an important international mining company explained the present record supply of copper in these terms:

"We have witnessed the closing of many mining operations in this country this year. But you can't do that overseas if you to avoid nationalization. You are a rich American company and your best country is poor and full of wretchedly impoverished and unemployed people."

"So you have to keep digging and forget about supply-demand and all the other stuff you read in college economics textbooks."

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This would represent the initial distribution to be made on a pro rata basis to the fund holders. The source said he could not be more specific on how much of the \$180 million would be paid out or how soon the payments would be made.

The shortfall is in addition to an estimated deficit of 65 billion DM in spending by federal and local governments this year. The Cabinet is due to discuss a 5.5-billion-DM refutation package on Wednesday.

BONN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—West German tax revenues will be 15 billion deutsche marks less than previously expected this year, the government's working party on tax revenues said today.

The shortfall is made up of 8.84 billion DM less for the government, 3.26 billion DM for the states and 2.2 billion DM for the local authorities. It is due to changes in personal and turnover tax laws and to the recession.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gulf Ends Talks With Rockwell

Gulf Oil Corp. has broken off talks concerning joint ventures—including a possible merger—with Rockwell International Corp. A merger would have produced the fifth-largest industrial firm in the United States. Gulf's statement came after Rockwell chairman Willard Rockwell Jr. announced that he would not allow the merger, despite his firm's continuing need for fresh capital.

Gulf's primary interest was in exploring the prospect of a merger and Mr. Rockwell has made it clear to us that he is no longer interested in considering a merger. Juergen Lademond, Gulf senior vice-president, said. He added that "merely making an investment does not fit with Gulf's present strategic objectives." Gulf and Rockwell announced on June 16 that they had begun talks on joint ventures. Rockwell is the 25th largest U.S. industrial company in terms of sales, while Gulf is seventh largest.

U.S. Blocks Copper Merger

The Justice Department is suing to block the merger of Amax Inc. and Copper Range Co. The suit challenging the merger as a violation of the Clayton Act also calls for Amax to divest the 20 per cent it already owns of Copper Range shares. The department charges that the merger would violate federal anti-trust laws by lessening competition in copper mining and refining. The suit also asks the court for a restraining order to prohibit consummation of the merger pending the outcome of the litigation.

Burns Also Hints at Aid for N.Y. Banks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—Chairman Arthur Burns said yesterday that as the nation begins to pull out of its most severe recession since the 1930s, he expects the Federal Reserve Board to continue the conservative policies it has followed in recent months and not listen to "the voices of inflationists."

"I'm inclined to think inflation continues to be a very serious problem facing this country," said Mr. Burns in a television interview.

"When the money supply starts to grow rapidly, people in the business and investment world will draw the inference that the Federal Reserve is releasing a new wave of inflation," and this will be reflected in their actions, he said.

Mr. Burns also said the Fed would step in to aid New York City banks if they are in sound financial condition but experience a short-term cash flow problem, presumably because New York City might default on its securities.

He insisted this was not a change in Fed policy, that the board has always been "the lender of last resort" and that there is "ample time and ample opportunity to prevent a default" by the city.

"I'm not willing to assume that New York will go into default, and I don't think you should assume that," he said. But when pressed to say what would happen if the city did, he said, "Of course this would be a most deplorable event, but it wouldn't be a catastrophe, and I think it's a mistake in government to regard it as a catastrophe."

Governor Is Pessimistic

SHELDON ISLAND, N.Y., Aug. 25 (NYT).—In one of his most pessimistic assessments of New York City's fiscal crisis, Gov. Hugh Carey said yesterday that unless the federal government intervened, the city had only an even chance of avoiding default on its obligations.

The new proposals are partly in response to congressional concern about who owns interests in U.S. corporations. Congressmen particularly have raised questions about the possibility that Arab nations could funnel oil revenue through Swiss banks.

For example, a person who "shares the power to direct voting or disposition of voting stock or to direct the receipt of dividends" would be considered a beneficial owner.

The proposals also would require that publicly held companies report the 30 largest holders of record for each class of their voting securities. At present, companies are required only to identify shareholders holding 10 per cent or more of their stock.

The proposals define the term "beneficial owner" in ways that would broaden its application and require more individuals to report on their stock interests.

The change from June, however, does not indicate any significant downward shift in new business, industry officials say. The June total was inflated somewhat by a jump in foreign orders. Domestic orders, for instance, were up 5.1 per cent lower than in June, easily within a normal monthly fluctuation.

The July figures do indicate, however, that an order recovery is not under way in this key capital equipment area. The July total was slightly higher than April's and 4.8 per cent lower than May's.

Previous orders, however, were well below the high levels of the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of this year.

Because of relatively sluggish consumer demand, metal-working plants are running well below capacity, and there is no incentive to add capacity. Orders continue to trickle in as companies complete programs they started last year or add machines to improve productivity of certain operations.

So, on May 13, Exxon suspended all of its exploration activities in Malaysia. These activities, however, had been about to culminate in the establishment of two major offshore platforms, each capable of handling 24 wells, that were nearing their final stages of construction in Japan. They have since been finished and are now in drydock.

These two platforms alone represented, by the company's estimate, at least 40,000 barrels a day of crude oil, and other experts here said that figure could easily be doubled. They also represented an investment of some \$100 million, much of it in contracts to Malaysian companies that have now been canceled or indefinitely delayed.

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U.S. Firms Hedge on Steel

Some big steel customers in the United States are hedging against the industry's Oct. 1 price increase on flat-rolled products by moving up for September delivery steel that they originally had ordered for October. The result is a short-term boost to the sluggish business of most steel producers. One company estimate that hedging accounted for 17 and 15 per cent of its September order book, and there are reports of mills being booked to their September capacity for making "cold-roll" sheet, a key product whose price will go up nearly 7 per cent on Oct. 1. But for the steel industry, September's gains will be at the expense of the year's final three months. "The price boosts will have the effect of borrowing tonnage from the fourth quarter," Thomas Graham, president of LTV Corp.'s Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. unit, said recently.

VW Output Drops 13 Per Cent

Volkswagen's production in the first six months dropped by 13 per cent from the same period a year ago, to 890,000 vehicles. Demand in West Germany fell 24 per cent, although foreign sales rose 13 per cent, the company says. Turnover in the first six months increased 6 per cent to 9.3 billion deutsche marks. Foreign markets, which account for 65.6 per cent of VW's business, showed a 3-per-cent increase to 6.1 billion DM. The company says it is in a better financial situation following price increases of 3.5 per cent in January and 4.3 per cent in April.

Fed's Money Policy to Remain Cautious

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Blue Chips Lead Wall St. List Higher

Some Spillover Seen From Friday's Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Blue chips led the parade of winners on the New York Stock Exchange today as the market continued its recovery from recently depressed levels.

Spillover demand from Friday's rally, which interrupted a four-day slide, and optimism about Middle East peace prospects appeared to be a chief source of encouragement for investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 7.58 points to 812.34, and about 980 issues gained to 300 declines.

Volume totaled 11.25 million shares compared with 13.05 million shares Friday.

Harnischfeger rose 2 points to 24 7/8 after reporting sharply higher earnings for the third quarter and nine months.

S.S. Kresge gained 1 3/4 to 31. Analysts in a published report were bullish on the company's earnings prospects.

Also on the upbeat were IBM ahead 1 3/4 to 182, Chemtron 1 1/4 to 37 1/4, Citicorp 1 1/8 to 32 3/8, Xerox 1 7/8 to 57 1/2, and Du Pont 1 1/2 to 120.

Superior Oil jumped 1/2 to 192 1/2, recouping more than half of Friday's 15-point plunge. General Motors climbed 7/8 to 45 1/8 and other auto maker shares also scored fractional gains.

Mercantile Stores gained 2 1/2 to 47. The company reported higher July quarter net.

Gulf Oil backed on 1/3 to 29 3/8 after Rockwell International slipped 3/8 to 22 7/8. Gulf gave up talks on a possible business combination with Rockwell.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 8.79 to 84.37. The most active issue for the fifth consecutive day was Stryker, up 1/4 to 31 on volume of 50,900 shares.

Also active were Carnation, up 1 7/8 to 75 3/8; U.S. Filter, up 1/4 to 11 1/4; Presley, up 1/4 to 4 1/4; and National Patent Development, down 5/8 to 11.

In Chicago a rally in the closing minutes cut most grain futures losses on the Board of Trade.

Soybean and wheat pits moved in an area of about 3 to 10 cents a bushel under Friday's close. The selling was influenced largely by the weekend rainfall which was said to have been very beneficial for crops.

Slump in U.S. Continues for Tool Orders

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP-DJ).—Machine tool orders continue to drag along at about half the industry's shipping rate as metal-working industries remain cautious about purchasing new equipment.

Machine tool orders in July fell to \$962 million, 18 per cent below June's level and down 61 per cent from the year-earlier month, according to figures from the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The change from June, however, does not indicate any significant downward shift in new business, industry officials say. The June total was inflated somewhat by a jump in foreign orders. Domestic orders, for instance, were up 5.1 per cent lower than in June, easily within a normal monthly fluctuation.

The July figures do indicate, however, that an order recovery is not under way in this key capital equipment area. The July total was slightly higher than April's and 4.8 per cent lower than May's.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High Low Div in 5	P/E 100s	High Low Last	Change
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Quand le moment sera venu

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REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST
URBAN PLANNING
NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDER No 2486

(Repeat)

Sanitation and drainage project for ABIDJAN co-financed by B.I.R.D. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

1.—WORKS (excluding the supply of pipes and electro-mechanical equipment) on the immediate project for the sanitation improvement of Abidjan divided in 4 parts:

Part 1: Drainage of Treichville;

Part 2: Eastern main sewer of the Plateau;

Part 3: Eastern main sewer of Adjame;

Part 4: Eastern main sewer of the Vridi dike.

The price of the tender documents is 50,000 C.F.A. Francs.

2.—SUPPLY AND ASSEMBLY of electro-mechanical equipment for three pumping stations and one sash remover:

8 centrifugal electropumps Q = 3000 m³/h. HMT 9.50 m.

5 centrifugal electropumps Q = 1000 m³/h. HMT 9.50 m.

2 transformers 15,000/400 230 V. of 400 and 630 KVA.

3 generators of 400 and 600 KVA.

3 master operating systems, 3 draining electropumps... One complete sash remover.

The price of the tender documents is 35,000 C.F.A. Francs.

The documents are available effective August 29 at the following addresses:

Société d'Équipement des Terrains Urbains (SETU), ABIDJAN, B.P. 21151.

Dr. G. ROLFELDER, Ingénieur-consultant, 73 FREIBURG BFA, Hansjakobstr. 158, République Fédérale d'Allemagne.</

کتابخانه

-1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E 100s. High Low Last chge					-1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E 100s. High Low Last chge					-1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E 100s. High Low Last chge									
High	Low	Chg	5	10	15	20	25	High	Low	Chg	5	10	15	20	25	High	Low	Chg	5	10	15	20	25		
12	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	33	14	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
13	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	34	15	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
14	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	35	16	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
15	14	13	12	12	12	12	12	36	17	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
16	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	37	18	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
17	16	15	12	12	12	12	12	38	19	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
18	17	16	12	12	12	12	12	39	20	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
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22	21	20	12	12	12	12	12	43	24	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
23	22	21	12	12	12	12	12	44	25	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
24	23	22	12	12	12	12	12	45	26	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
25	24	23	12	12	12	12	12	46	27	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
26	25	24	12	12	12	12	12	47	28	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
27	26	25	12	12	12	12	12	48	29	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
28	27	26	12	12	12	12	12	49	30	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1	25	25	25	1
29	28	27	12	12	12	12	12	50	31	Trans Lux	100	2	2	2	2	33	16	Wash Pk	50	9	1				

Tokyo Exchange			International Stock Indexes			FCE Quotations			DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets		
Aug. 25, 1975						Aug. 26, 1975			— 1975 — 1976		
Price	Yen		Price	Yen		Quia	bid	5sp	Dec	Mar	
Asahi Glass	176	Matsui E. Wks.	115			815	ask	800	800	805	
Daikin	176	Mitsubishi Hyv. Ind.	335			FTI	bid	398	305	300	
Daikin Wip. Print.	176	Mitsubishi Corp.	335			815	ask	305	305	300	
Fuji Bank	213	Asahi E. Wks.	398			TKOI	bid	408	400	3900	
Fuji Bank	213	Asahi E. Wks.	398			815	ask	400	400	3900	
Fuji Bank	213	Asahi E. Wks.	398			TKOI	bid	408	400	3900	
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Halicki Reaches Giant Status by No-Hitting Mets

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Ed Halicki, a 34-year-old 6-foot-7-inch right-hander who started this season in the minor leagues, pitched the National League's first no-hit game of the season yesterday as the San Francisco Giants defeated the New York Mets 6-0 in the second half of a doubleheader. The Mets won the first game, 9-8, before a second largest crowd of the season here, 24,132, on a jacket day.

Halicki struck out 10 and walked only two. One other batter reached base on an error, and none of the outs came close to being a hit. The toughest play came up in the first inning when Steve Ontiveros, normally an in-

fielder but playing right field yesterday made a running catch crossing the foul line of a looping fly by Felix Millan.

Halicki, from New Jersey, is a self-proclaimed Mets fan who turned pro in 1972 while attending Monmouth College. He had an outstanding record in the lower minors of Fresno in 1973 and was called up by the Giants from Phoenix in midseason last year. But he compiled a 1-8 won-loss record and the verdict was that "he just couldn't throw hard enough."

He was throwing the same way in spring training this year and didn't make the club. Then, at Phoenix, he suddenly began throwing harder—"two yards faster on his fast ball," according to Don McMahon, the pitching

"The last couple of games I've been getting them out right at the start, and I've been saying to myself, 'Well, maybe this will be my no-hitter.' It's sort of a joke."

coach. In late May, the Giants brought him back up.

Since then, he has moved into the starting rotation and has been strong. Some hard-luck defeats kept his won-loss record down to 8-10, but other numbers are more revealing: 124 strikeouts in 134 innings, with only 120 hits allowed and six complete games.

No one can explain what changed him.

"Velocity is something you can't teach or learn; you either throw hard or you don't," manager Wes Westrum and McMahon told him. It seemed that he had the physique to do it, but the ball just wasn't going that fast.

"Then, suddenly, it was, and I understood what they had been saying to me," said Halicki.

"Today I was lucky, you have to be lucky to get a no-hitter," he

said, all aglow. "It's something you dream about. Just being in the big leagues is something you dream about, and it still gets me sometimes when I'm on the field in practice or sitting in the bullpen. Now this."

"Very often I have trouble in the first couple of innings. I don't know exactly why. The last couple of games, I've been getting them out right at the start, and I've been saying to myself, 'Well, maybe this will be my no-hitter.' It's sort of a joke. And I said it again today after I got through the first three innings without anyone getting on base."

"About the eighth inning, I started to feel serious about it. I thought, 'I'm this close. I'll probably never get another chance.' So I just made up my mind to throw as hard as I could, and if someone was going to break it up, he'd do it off my best stuff, not something trying to be cute. I wasn't particularly rational at that point."

His catcher, Dave Rader, was even more excited and took longer after the game to calm down. He's a 28-year-old Oklahoman, and neither he nor Halicki had ever seen a no-hitter.

The ninth began with Jesus Alou pinch-hitting, and incidentally passing an odd statistical milestone: It was the 5,000th major league appearance by the Alou brothers, Felipe, Matty and Jesus.

Well known as a free swinger, Alou fouled off the first two pitches and several more before finally fouling out. But Del Unser walked on a 3-2 pitch and Millan was up.

"I consider him their best hitter because he always has a piece of the ball," said Halicki. "and I was amazed when he struck out because he swung over a slider that wasn't a good pitch. When he did that, I thought, now I've really got to get a no-hitter."

And when Wayne Garrett bounced easily to Willie Montanez at first, Halicki had it.

The only American League no-hitter this year was by Nolan

Ryan (his fourth) against Baltimore. For the Mets, this was their first hitless game since Oct. 2, 1969, when Bill Stoneman of Montreal stopped them. Others were by Sandy Koufax in 1962, Jim Bunning in 1964 and Bob Moose in 1968.

Halicki's performance overshadowed everything else yesterday. In the opener, Jon Matlack got his 15th victory, equaling a personal career high, with fine relief help from Bob Apodaca.

By losing the second game, the Mets lost half a game in the standings to the Pittsburgh Pirates and trail by six games in the National League East. Craig Swan started this one and was tagged for a two-run single by Montanez in the first after a couple of walks and a bloop hit. He retired the next 13 men in order, but yielded two runs with two out in the fifth. Derrell Thomas walked and stole second, took third on a hit by Rader and scored on a double steal before Gary Thomasson singled Rader home.

A walk, Thomasson's triple and a wild pitch produced the last two runs off Rick Baldwin in the seventh and focused all remaining attention on the no-hitter.

Connors Settles His Argument With Tennis Group off Court

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 25 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors and the tennis establishment have come to an agreement. The Association of Tennis Professionals settled out of court "for a substantial amount" the multi-million-dollar suits Connors had filed against ATP executives Jack

Kramer, Donald Dell and Arthur Ashe.

Connors said that "all the law suits since Wimbledon 1974, are no more in existence. There won't be any more keeping players out of tournaments such as Rome and Paris. The settlement was reached between the lawyers for both sides. I wanted open tennis and now we've got it."

It was agreed that Connors would be paid "a substantial amount" to settle the \$10-million suit he filed after the French Open barred him in 1974, thus preventing him a chance to achieve the Grand Slam of tennis—winning the French, Australian and U.S. Opens, and Wimbledon—for which he would have won a \$100,000 bonus.

Other suits in contention had been a \$3-million libel action in which Connors sued Kramer and Ashe, and a \$5-million libel suit brought by Connors against Ashe prior to this year's Wimbledon tournament.

Both sides agreed that the amount of the settlement would not be made public.

The end of the legal battles also appeared to open the way for Connors to play Davis Cup, although Connors said, "that's a different issue. I'll be talking to (Cup captain) Tony Trabert either during Forest Hills or sometime right after. I don't play 40-45 weeks a year like I used to, and I'd love to play Davis Cup."

"I would like to think I could help bring back the Cup to the United States. They say it's different, than playing Wimbledon or the TV challenge matches in Las Vegas. I don't know, but I'd like to give it a helluva try."

Everett Ruess Wade

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 25 (UPI).—Top-seeded Chris Evert routed Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-0, 6-1 in the final of the Westchester women's tennis classic only two days before the start of the U.S. Open, the only title to elude the 20-year-old American.

At Philadelphia, the Eagles returned three intercepted passes for touchdowns, two by linebacker Frank LeMaster, as they beat New England, 24-10, in a game marred by 19 penalties for 213 yards.

At Denver, Steve Ramsey and Fran Lynch scored on short runs in the second half as the Broncos turned Houston Oilers mistakes into a 27-21 victory, their first preseason victory. Both Ramsey and Lynch scored moments after the Denver defense forced Houston to fumble the ball for the first two times this year. In the closing minutes, the Oilers had a 70-yard punt return by Billy Johnson to the Denver 13 wiped out by a clipping penalty.

At Chicago, Cardinals 13

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson's three touchdown passes in the first half led the Bengals to a 17-10 victory over Green Bay and hand Packer coach Bart Starr his first pro setback in three games. Anderson fired touchdown strikes of 13 yards to Lenell Elliott and 20 yards to Lenell Elliott and 16 to Bob Trumpy.

In the second half, Doug Dressler ran seven yards for another Bengals touchdown.

Green Bay's touchdown came on a 100-yard runback of the second-half kickoff by Steve Odum. Chester Marcol kicked a 52-yard field goal on the final play of the first half to round out the Packers' scoring.

Bears 14, Cardinals 13

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